

New Opposition Raises Doubts on NATO Missiles

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, April 22 (IHT) — NATO's plans to install long-range nuclear missiles in Europe are encountering fresh and unexpected political difficulties, according to diplomats in several alliance capitals.

If the NATO decision, arrived at last December after a year of painstaking negotiations, now begins to unravel, it will intensify already apparent frictions between the Carter administration and its European allies, they said.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union is stepping up its campaign to get NATO governments to suspend the plan. Soviet pressure could stiffen European determination to proceed, but the tense climate of East-West relations also makes the new missiles more controversial, diplomats say.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization agreed four months ago to build and deploy in Western Europe about 600 U.S.-made missiles capable of striking the Soviet Union. The decision was regarded by NATO supporters as proof of alliance cohesiveness.

However, cracks have begun appearing in allied ranks.

● Diplomats say that Belgium is likely to join the Netherlands in refusing to accept the missiles on its soil.

● In West Germany, which is slated to take most of the missiles, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt faces a potential challenge in his own party over the issue because of concern that the missiles could start an all-out arms race.

In Belgium, there is growing likelihood that the government will retract its commitment to deploy the missiles. Originally planned as a simple formality, Belgium's review of the missile plan, due at a NATO meeting next month, is liable to be negative, a senior foreign-policy official told a recent visitor. Publicly, Belgian officials say simply that Belgium may have to postpone any decision because of the recent government crisis.

However, doubts about the mis-

sile program have spread in Belgium's two Socialist parties in the coalition government. The Flemish-speaking party is heavily influenced by its Dutch counterpart, which wants the alliance to suspend its nuclear modernization program to encourage arms control talks. In the French-speaking party, Foreign Minister Henri Simonet, who pushed through acceptance of the NATO plan in December, has lost strength in his own party.

"With the Belgian government already in knots over domestic problems, I cannot visualize any politician fighting for the controversial missiles," a senior diplomat in Brussels said.

Schmidt Remarks
The Belgian Socialist's doubts were increased recently by some ambiguous remarks by Mr. Schmidt.

In a speech in Hamburg two weekends ago, Mr. Schmidt, at least as initially reported, appeared to call for a simultaneous freeze by the superpowers on missile deployment to foster disarmament talks. Despite official clarifications, his remarks sounded to many observers like a psychological concession to the Soviet argument that NATO should suspend its decision in order to allow negotiations.

The United States maintains that NATO must stick to its plan to build and deploy the missiles if it wants to have any bargaining leverage with the Soviet Union, which already has new SS-20 missiles and Backfire bombers in the European Theater.

Clarifying Mr. Schmidt's comments, Armin Gruenewald, the Bonn government spokesman, said, "There is no question of touching the NATO decision of last December."

He said the West German leader had only called on the Soviet Union to stop deploying more SS-20s for three years. NATO, in any case, will not be able to deploy new missiles before late 1983 because the U.S.-made missiles are not yet in production.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

13 High Liberian Officials Executed by Firing Squad

MONROVIA, Liberia, April 22 (AP) — As hundreds watched and cheered, a firing squad executed 13 high officials of the ousted Liberian government in bursts of rifle and machine-gun fire on a Monrovia beach today.

The 13 were shot in groups of 9 and 4, just minutes apart, and included former Foreign Minister Cecil Dennis and Frank Tolbert, elder brother of assassinated President William Tolbert.

They had been sentenced to death by a summary military tribunal for "high treason, rampant corruption and gross violation of human rights."

Liberia's new chief of state, Master Sgt. Samuel Doe, rejected last-minute pleas from the U.S. Embassy and other Western diplomatic missions to spare the prisoners' lives.

Sgt. Doe himself was not seen at the executions, which were watched by hundreds of cheering, unruly soldiers and a crowd of thousands of civilians. The throng roared as the death salvos rang out across the beach.

79 Remain on Trial

Seventy-nine former government ministers and other officials of the Tolbert administration remain on trial before the tribunal. President Tolbert was killed in the early hours of April 12 in an army coup led by Sgt. Doe.

Besides Mr. Dennis and Frank Tolbert, former president of the Liberian Senate, the former officials executed were identified as: Joseph Cheson, justice minister; Richard Hargreaves, 72, speaker of the House; Reginald Townsend, chairman of the long-ruling True Whig Party; James Pierre, chief justice; James Phillips, finance minister; Franklin Neal, minister for economic planning; Frank Stewart, budget director; Cyril Bright, agriculture minister; John Sherman, trade minister; Charles King, congressional representative; and Clarence Parker, True Whig Party treasurer.

All were stripped of their undergarments for the executions at the beachfront Barclay military training center near the center of Monrovia. Mr. Tolbert and Mr. Hargreaves collapsed and apparently fainted after being tied to the posts.

The sentences had been announced only shortly before being carried out.

Four heavy wooden posts had been standing on the beach after the execution last Thursday of three soldiers and a civilian accused of

looting. The troops brought up heavy machinery to fix another five posts into the sand for the first round of today's executions.

At the public hearings before a five-man military tribunal, the prisoners had all pleaded not guilty to the charges against them. The tribunal members acted as prosecution and the accused were not allowed defense counsel.

At a news conference shortly before the announcement of the death sentences, Sgt. Doe said the military regime intended to turn Liberia back to civilian rule and call general elections "as soon as things have calmed down."



Guards carrying automatic weapons cluster around podium as Mr. Bani-Sadr speaks yesterday at Tehran University campus.

10 Die in Fighting On Iran Campuses

TEHRAN, April 22 (UPI) — At least 10 persons died and more than 100 were injured as new violence flared today at Iranian universities in the aftermath of fighting at Tehran's main campus yesterday, the Pars news agency reported.

The violence in provincial Iranian universities came as President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr led a demonstration of supporters at Tehran University, which was calm yesterday. The worst hit by fighting yesterday were the universities in Gilan, Shiraz and Meshed.

[Meanwhile, heavy fighting continued in the western Kurdish city of Sanandaj today, with Kurdish guerrillas attacking an Iranian Army officers' club and the local radio and television station, Reuters reported.]

Club Surrounded
[An army statement read over Tehran radio said the insurgents had destroyed the broadcasting station's main generator, halting all transmissions, in a rocket and mortar attack. The statement also said rebels surrounded the officers' club in Sanandaj and cut off water, electricity and telephone links.]

In other developments, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini renewed his call to the armed forces of Iraq to revolt against the Baghdad regime. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

have been hurt by knives, stones or bullets.

An unspecified number of students were injured in a clash at the university in Zahedan in southeast Iran, Pars said in its first dispatch on the fighting. Unrest was also reported at the universities in Gilan, Shiraz and Meshed.

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EEC Sets Mid-May Deadline For Iran to Free Hostages

From Agency Dispatches
LUXEMBOURG, April 22 —

Common Market foreign ministers, under U.S. government pressure, ordered an immediate cut in their embassy staffs in Iran and threatened to impose economic sanctions in mid-May if the American hostages in Tehran are not released.

The ministers also ordered an immediate arms embargo against Iran and said they would send their ambassadors back to Tehran to urge the Iranian government to free the hostages.

The decision, reported by conference officials after a two-day meeting that saw haggling over details of the plan, was a victory for President Carter, who had asked allies of the United States to take strong unified action against Iran.

If the initial steps by the European Economic Community's nine members fail to win the release of the hostages, the trade sanctions banning exports of all materials except vital medical supplies would be activated in mid-May, when the foreign ministers are scheduled to meet again in Milan.

Approach on Oil

In addition to economic sanctions, implemented in the second stage of the plan, the Common Market would agree not to buy Iranian oil selling above the current OPEC price. Since Iran has already been asking for such increases in recent contracts, the agreement would amount to a ban on new Iranian oil imports to the Common Market.

A British request for an immediate ban on oil imports was rejected after much discussion by the ministers, sources said. They said, however, it would be unlikely that Iran would sell oil to the Common Market at any price after economic sanctions were imposed.

Iran now supplies about 5.5 percent of Common Market oil, and Britain has expressed a willingness to discuss the possibility of increasing its output of North Sea oil to fill the void caused by an Iranian shut-off.

The entire Common Market program is based on a United Nations Security Council resolution vetoed by the Soviet Union in January. Earlier this month, when hopes for the transfer of the embassy hos-

tages from under the control of militant students to the Iranian government fell through, Mr. Carter asked European and Japanese allies to act as if the UN resolution had passed.

Japanese Foreign Minister Saburo Okita met individually with several of the ministers yesterday and today and told Japanese reporters his country would be inclined to follow the EEC's program.

But he said a definite decision would not be made until after a

scheduled meeting with Mr. Carter in Washington next month.

Officials said privately that the decision to wait until mid-May before implementing the second stage of the sanctions was meant to give Iran more time to act and to give EEC governments time to pass the national legislation necessary to impose an export cutoff.

Britain and West Germany did not believe the legislation was necessary under the laws governing the

EEC, but their envoys went along with the delay as a compromise.

In an interview on French television tonight, French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet also announced that the nine European nations had agreed to impose sanctions against Iran in two steps. He said the decision was a "warning" of European concern over the continued detention of the hostages.

Mr. Francois-Poncet emphasized (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington (left) laughs as Klaus von Dohnanyi (second left), West German state minister in the Foreign Ministry, looks on. French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet (second right) holds his chin, while West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher smiles before the EEC ministers meeting started in Luxembourg yesterday.

Military Access to Indian Ocean

U.S. Obtains Bases in Oman and Kenya

By Richard Burr

WASHINGTON, April 22 (NYT) — The United States has concluded military and economic aid agreements with Oman and Kenya, giving American forces access to air and naval bases, but has run into problems working out an arrangement with Somalia, government officials said yesterday.

Oman, the officials said, will receive \$100 million in military and economic aid over the next two years. Kenya, they added, will receive roughly half this amount during the same period. Technical agreements about the presence of American forces in the two countries remained to be completed, officials said.

They said talks with Somalia had bogged down over Somali requests for \$2 billion in military and economic aid, and for support in the Somali conflict with Ethiopia, which has Soviet backing.

Obtaining access to military bases around the Indian Ocean was given high priority by President Carter, early this year, after the So-

viet intervention in Afghanistan and the increasing political turbulence the Gulf region. After a high-level team visited the area in early February, American aides disclosed that Oman, Kenya and Somalia were willing, in principle, to allow American forces to use bases on their soil and that talks on providing military aid were under way.

Officials are reluctant to discuss the agreements with Oman and Kenya for fear that publicity could cause political problems for the two countries. A White House aide said Oman had wanted the United States to state the existence of any agreement would be denied.

In addition to the aid to Kenya and Oman, Pentagon officials said, the United States will probably

have to spend \$100 million for improving military facilities. In Kenya, the Pentagon is interested in access to the port of Mombasa, and in Oman, to the airport on Masira Island and the port of Muscat.

Somalia is reported to be asking for \$1 billion in advanced military equipment, including long-range missiles and a substantial amount in economic aid. American officials said there was little chance that either request would be met. The United States is said to have offered Somalia an aid package somewhat smaller than the \$100 million deal with Oman.

Another stumbling block, the officials said, is the Somali request for diplomatic, and possibly military, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

26 Olympic Federations Condemn Boycott Moves

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, April 22 (UPI) — International Olympic sports federations, in a blunt statement prepared for presentation by Britain's Prince Philip, today condemned Western governments for putting pressure on athletes to boycott the Summer Games in Moscow.

The 26 federations that make up the Olympic group said that "a boycott of a sports event is an improper method to use in trying to obtain a political end."

Thomas Keller, Swiss president of the General Assembly of International Federations, said members were convinced there was no chance of individual athletes being allowed to compete at Moscow because time was too short to change Olympic rules.

But, in a majority decision, members invited the International Olympic Committee to review the use of national anthems and flags at the Games, Mr. Keller said.

Unanimous Decision
The statement criticizing Western governments was unanimous, according to Mr. Keller. "The finishing touches were made by Prince Philip," he said.

Prince Philip earlier announced he would not be going to Moscow himself in his capacity as president of the International Equestrian Federation.

The sports federations told the IOC yesterday the Moscow Games should go ahead no matter how many nations boycotted them. They pledged support for the IOC on the first day of the three-day Olympic summit called to discuss the widening boycott.

The federations reached their decision at a meeting yesterday and drafted an eight-point agenda to present to the IOC's executive board at today's meeting.

"We believe the Games must go ahead even if only a few countries take part," Mr. Keller said.

"But we have made it clear that while we support the Olympics and we believe the Moscow Games must go on for the sake of the Olympic movement, we do not endorse the political situation in Afghanistan," said Mr. Keller, who is also president of the International Rowing Federation.

Political Problem
"The problem of the Moscow Olympics is a political one, and speaking personally and not on behalf of the federations, I think that governments which are now using athletes to make their political points, while at the same time carrying on regular trade, are being very cheap," he said.

Most of the Olympic leaders gathered for the talks appeared to agree that the Moscow Games must go on for the sake of the Olympic movement, but they also agreed to a boycott of the Moscow Games and that a snowball effect in Western Europe would be inevitable.

Willi Dammé, president of the West German National Olympic Committee, went from Lausanne to Paris to consult with his opposite number at the French NOC, Claude Collard, about the boycott.

The Lausanne meeting followed a telephone conversation between West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, in which French political sources said Mr. Schmidt had advised Mr. Giscard d'Estaing that Bonn would recommend a boycott tomorrow.

"The next important date in the boycott countdown is May 3, when Western European national committees will meet in Rome and possibly hammer out a joint approach. They are hoping that the IOC will agree to drop national anthems and flags in a move that might encourage some governments to allow their sportsmen to compete.

The IOC's executive board was expected to make a decision on the issue tomorrow.

Dolphin Dialogue Nears Reality in U.S. Study

By Walter Sullivan

HONOLULU (NYT) — In an attempt to create an artificial language that someday may allow dolphins and humans to talk to each other, experimenters from the University of Hawaii have taught two dolphins to carry out tasks in response to as many as 25 "words" arranged in varying sentences. One of the animals also audibly names objects in the artificial language.

The researchers believe that, for the first time, they have shown experimentally that the animals have skills heretofore attributed to them only in fiction — that, for example, they can understand the abstract meanings of words, since they respond correctly when the words are used in new combinations.

The research has features in common with attempts to teach sign language to chimpanzees. Because the primates' auditory and vocalization capacities are more limited, however, the emphasis there has been almost entirely on sign language rather than sound signals.

In the dolphin experiments, one animal is being taught sonic, or acoustic, words that are generated in the water by computer as warbles, squeaks and whistles. The other is learning the same words expressed by arm signals.

Several Studies

In general, the dolphins have proved slow to learn visual clues, but they readily learned the arm gestures, apparently because these visual "words" are easily recognizable. In the limited visibility of their environment they have evolved visual capabilities less than those for sound. The portion of the dolphin brain that is assumed to do auditory processing is extremely large.



The dolphin study is one of several under way in the Hawaiian Islands to learn more about the mental processes of these marine mammals, both in communication and in social behavior. Researchers from the University of California at Santa Cruz are conducting daily observations of individual dolphins schools in the open sea, in Keenakua Bay and elsewhere on the west coast of the island of Hawaii.

The language training project is being conducted at the Marine Mammal Research Laboratory of the University of Hawaii on the Honolulu waterfront. Project Director Louis Herman is assisted by Douglas Richards, James Wolz and other researchers.

The project uses two female bottle-nosed dolphins captured in the Gulf of Mexico two years ago. One, named Akeakamai (Hawaiian for "lover of wisdom"), has learned 25 arm-gesture words, as well as some acoustic words. The other, Phoenix, is being taught primarily acoustic words. Akeakamai has also learned to emulate some of the computer-generated sounds, and has been able to name some of the objects used

in the tests, such as a ball, a plastic hoop or a piece of plastic pipe.

Dr. Herman said that this effort, if successful, "may provide a means for achieving some degree of two-way communication between dolphin and human within an artificial language." Such communication has never before been achieved by man and another species. The difficulties will be formidable, he added.

Initially, in teaching the names of the test objects — which also included Frisbees and oddly shaped hoops — each object was placed on the water surface while the word for it was given acoustically or optically. The dolphin had to touch the object with its nose. A special acoustic signal said "yes" (for a correct response) or "no." The dolphin was rewarded with a fish for a correct response.

The dolphins proved somewhat short-tempered, and the use of "no" was largely dropped. If one of them makes two errors in a row, it may raise its head from the water and squeal in anger. It may even throw the ball or Frisbee — with bull's-eye

accuracy — at the trainer's head. The dolphins are not punished physically. If one misbehaves, the trainer turns his or her back on the animal. The dolphins seem to relish praise — hand-clapping and pats on the head by the trainer.

A typical command is a four-word sentence such as: "Phoenix-Ball-Fetch-Clap." This tells Phoenix to carry the ball to a gate between two parts of the pool. One dolphin has learned to discriminate right from left. If told, for example, "Fetch-Left-Pipe" when two pipes are visible, it knows which one to get.

"Hoop-Through" means swim through the hoop. When, on a whim, the command "Person-Through" (a new concept to the dolphins) was given, a dolphin pushed researcher Gordon Bower through the gate. This appeared to show that the dolphin understood the generalized meaning of "through." Mr. Bower normally punches commands for acoustic signals into a keyboard on a tower overlooking the pool.

The project has been aided by the remarkable capacity of dolphins for mimicry. In other pools they have been seen trying to clean algae from a tank window with a bird feather, emitting sounds like those of the air regulator of the diver who normally does the job.

Dr. Herman said one of his goals is to understand better the roots of human language — whether it evolved from more primitive, nonverbal processes and whether the capacity for such communication is unique to man. The studies, he believes, may also help show how children learn language and how it can more effectively be taught to those with speaking difficulties.

He also hopes to learn to what extent animals with greater cognitive capabilities than man have a potential for language learning.



Leftist students duck as Revolutionary Guards fire into the air yesterday at a Tehran University sports field. Stick-wielding Moslem militants, in background, chase other leftists behind a fence.

10 Die in Fighting at Iran Universities

(Continued from Page 1)

and declared nationwide mourning for a Shiite clergyman who Ayatollah Khomeini said was killed by Iraqi forces.

Ayatollah Sayed Mohammed Bagher Sadr, a contemporary of Ayatollah Khomeini, was rumored to have been killed early in April. Ayatollah Khomeini ordered an Iranian government probe into the killing. His latest statement indicated that the killing was confirmed.

Mr. Bani-Sadr addressed tens of thousands of supporters at the Tehran University campus, which was littered with the wreckage of daylong fighting yesterday between Islamic and Marxist students. The fighting left at least three youths dead and more than 300 injured, latest figures indicated today.

As Mr. Bani-Sadr spoke, placards carried by students proclaimed that 24 persons were killed in yesterday's fighting. One placard said the students had "offered martyrs" in the same manner as their friends had died in early 1979 defying the shah's troops. Hospital authorities did not support figure of 24 dead.

Mr. Bani-Sadr said the large crowd demonstrated the power of the Islamic revolution.

"Mr. Carter must know that we can mobilize a gathering of this size in a matter of one hour. He must not try to scare us with threats of an economic blockade or military attack," the president said.

He referred to a Paris report yesterday that a secret White House document exposed U.S. efforts to

stir up trouble in Iran. His statement appeared to be a hint that the United States was to blame for the student unrest.

"U.S. National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and Mr. Carter must rest assured that we didn't need that document to know their intentions," Mr. Bani-Sadr said. "What dreams they've had about us. To show them that their dreams will never come true, you, the people, go now to the former American Embassy, or rather the den of espionage and government, and tell America that this nation is permanently mobilized and prepared to defend its independence and the Islamic revolution."

He called on university officials to stand guard over their campuses to prevent a recurrence of the fighting.

Clashes erupted at Iranian universities last week after the government announced a program to evict all political organizations based on the campuses.

Although the government issued a two-day deadline, militant supporters of the Islamic regime pushed their way into the universities before the deadline, took some universities over and tried to drive out non-Islamic elements from others, sparking the clashes.

Mr. Bani-Sadr decided to go to the Tehran University campus after the Marxist Fedayeen Organization and its student wing stayed on the grounds yesterday despite the expiration of the government deadline.

Moslem militants battled the Marxists throughout the day, ignoring government pleas for calm. Revolutionary Guards tried to stop the fighting by shooting into the air and using teargas.

U.S. Panel Backs Sanctions

WASHINGTON, April 22 (UPI) — The House Foreign Relations Committee today strongly endorsed President Carter's actions against Iran to gain release of the American hostages. The committee approved without dissent a resolution supporting Mr. Carter's actions on Iran, but stopped short of endorsing military action.

The administration's position also prevailed when the committee agreed to instruct its chairman, Rep. Clement Zablocki, D-Wis., to recommend that the House kill two resolutions that would have asked the White House to explain promises it might have made to Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah, and concessions it might have made to the Iranian government.

The State Department told the committee in a letter that these issues should not be aired until the hostages are freed.

Rep. Lee Hamilton, D-Ind., said the resolution supporting Mr. Carter's actions, "is a clear signal that we are united on this matter and puts us behind current and past diplomatic efforts to obtain more support for the sanctions by our allies."

Afghanistan Issue Spurs Debate On Japanese Military Spending

By William Chapman

TOKYO, April 22 (WP) — The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan has added substantial momentum to the already growing campaign for a larger Japanese military power.

Government and political leaders sensitive to shifts in public sentiment say the trend is toward support for more military spending, and public opinion polls show a growing approval of the existing defense forces.

Largely because of Afghanistan, a new and unusually pointed U.S. insistence that Japan increase its military budget has generated debate in Tokyo on defense spending, and has placed Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira in a difficult position.

Mr. Ohira's latest comments suggest that despite the growing pressure, he will not propose a major increase of defense spending this year. To do what the United States suggests would require a major expansion in the budget in an election year, and Mr. Ohira is reluctant to tackle a tax increase. If pressed further during his May visit to Washington, Mr. Ohira will reply that it is a decision for Japan alone to make, he has said.

The controversy has spurred the most intense discussion of defense policy since the 1950s, when the U.S.-Japanese security pact was the focus of strident debate in this officially pacifist country.

The impact of Afghanistan on public opinion has been substantial, said Michio Sakata, a prominent moderate member of the Liberal Democratic Party and chairman of a new security committee whose inauguration last month was itself a reflection of the change in attitudes. Japan has never before had a parliamentary committee on defense matters.

Outside Soviet Sphere

Afghanistan is considered outside the Soviet sphere, an independent Third World country, he said, and the intervention makes the Japanese think about what might occur in their own country.

"We think, 'What might happen in Hokkaido?'" Mr. Sakata said in an interview this week. Hokkaido, Japan's northernmost island, is only a few miles from the four Kuril Islands, where the Soviet Union has placed substantial forces in the past two years.

Although its constitution renounces war and forbids military preparation, Japan has built an armed force of about 260,000 persons. Lingering memories of World War II militarism have prevented maintaining military forces of the size of those of the United States or

Western European countries, and Japan spends a far smaller proportion of its gross national product on defense than do those countries.

But pro-military sentiment has been building slowly since the mid-1970s, for several reasons, including the fear that the United States, after Vietnam, would reduce its presence in Asia, leaving Japan vulnerable to Soviet pressures; the fact that China now endorses Japanese rearmament after once fiercely opposing it; and the growing Soviet military presence in the Kurils, coupled with Moscow's deployment of SS-20 missiles and Backfire bombers in the Far East.

Recent polls measure the change.

A sample conducted by the prime minister's office showed that 86 percent of the people favor retaining the so-called self-defense forces, the highest support since the war.

An Asahi newspaper poll found that 25 percent favor increasing those forces, compared with 18 percent 16 months ago. The increase was broadly based.

The U.S. pressure has been unusually direct since Soviet troops entered Afghanistan in late December. Led by Defense Secretary Harold Brown, the United States for the first time is urging a specific level of defense spending for Japan. This runs counter to the usual State Department position.

U.S. Urges Other Families Not to Visit Iran Hostages

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, April 22 (NYT)

The Carter administration, clearly upset by the visit of Barbara Timm to her son, one of the 50 hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, urged other relatives yesterday to refrain from violating the travel ban imposed by President Carter last Thursday.

But Hudding Carter 3d, the State Department spokesman, said that Mrs. Timm and her husband Kenneth technically did not violate the travel ban because they went to Iran on Friday, before the actual regulations carrying out the ban had been printed.

This relieved the administration of the political problem of deciding whether to bring criminal charges against the couple. Mrs. Timm is the mother of Marine Sgt. Kevin Hennessey, 20, and she was permitted by the Islamic militants holding the embassy to spend 45 minutes with him inside the embassy yesterday.

Jody Powell, the White House spokesman, appeared uncomfortable at having to comment on the trip. "I don't want to pass judgment until it is over," he said. "Our view on such visits have not changed, but I would have to see the ultimate outcome."

He said that while the administration hoped that other relatives would not seek to go to Iran, the administration would consider applications for exemptions from the rule.

"We understand their strong desire to see relatives (who are) kept hostage," he said.

Reports of Others

Hudding Carter said that the administration was aware of, but had not been able to confirm, reports that additional families planned to go to Iran.

"The policy," he said, "is that we do not believe that Americans should make the trip to Tehran."

Mr. Carter said that the regulations on the travel ban were printed in the Federal Register yesterday, but another aide later said that the actual orders, signed by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, would not be published in the Register until today, when they will take effect.

The Register did print regulations yesterday, issued by the Treasury Department, listing civil or criminal penalties for spending money in connection with an unauthorized trip to Iran. Those regulations take effect Thursday.

The State Department said that the travel regulations will make it unlawful for an American to travel with a passport to Iran without an exemption approved by the department. News reporters are permitted to travel to Iran. Violations of the order will subject the person to a fine of up to \$2,000 and imprisonment of up to five years.

There is no penalty for traveling without a passport, so, theoretically, a person might go to Iran if the authorities would permit him or her to enter without a passport.

Tito's Condition Becomes Critical, His Doctors Say

BELGRADE, April 22 (Reuters) — President Tito's doctors said that the condition of the 87-year-old Yugoslav leader had worsened today and entered a critical phase. It was the first time they had used the term "critical" since Feb. 14, when he suffered a major relapse.

In the second bulletin of the day, the eight-doctor team said: "In the afternoon hours there was a worsening in the health condition of president of the republic Josip Broz Tito, which entered a critical phase. Necessary medical measures are being undertaken."

Bulletin on Marshal Tito's health generally have been issued only once a day in the past few weeks. The publication of a second report indicated that his very serious condition had shown an alarming further deterioration.

The bulletin earlier today had referred to a slight improvement, although it described the patient's condition as still exceptionally grave. The earlier bulletin said that internal bleeding, believed to be in the stomach and intestines, had been considerably reduced.

Marshal Tito is suffering from heart weakness, total kidney failure, severe liver damage, jaundice, a high fever and septic infection. He is undergoing treatment at the clinical center in Ljubljana, where he was admitted in early January. He underwent a bypass operation that failed to clear an artery blockage in his left leg and the leg was amputated on Jan. 20.

Privately, several officials expressed unhappiness with the attention given the Timm's trip to Iran because it deflected attention, they said, from the administration's efforts to bring pressure on Iran to free the hostages.

"At the very moment the president is putting the screws on Iran, Mrs. Timm says she will do anything to see her son," one official said. "This can only encourage the terrorists to think they can remain tough."

Yet several officials acknowledged that it was virtually impossible for the administration to act restrictively toward any hostage's family without appearing to be callous. For that reason, the administration is trying to persuade others not to follow the Timm's example and is not threatening them with penalties.

A group of relatives of hostages was to leave Washington tonight to tour several Western European capitals, to urge allied action on behalf of the release of the hostages. They will not go to Iran.

EEC Adopts Iran Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

that the decision was not aimed against the Iranian people, or against the Iranian revolution, but against "this inadmissible act" of hostage-taking.

Desires France Backs

He also denied reports that France was backing at the concerted European decision to impose sanctions, saying: "We have but one preoccupation: to act effectively."

The foreign minister said the two-step sanctions plan envisaged a cutting off of all exports to Iran, except food. He did not discuss the second phase, but British Foreign Minister Lord Carrington's proposal earlier had called for the second phase to be a breaking off of diplomatic relations with Iran.

The ministers began their talks on Iran by examining the British plan, which proposed immediate symbolic measures followed by an embargo on all trade except food and medicine unless the hostages were released.

EEC Sources

Earlier in the day, EEC sources said the ministers had reached basic agreement along the lines of the British proposal and had only to fix the text of a statement to announce their action. The sources said the ministers wanted to avoid wording that could call in question national sovereignty among the member countries.

The original British draft called for an end to EEC oil purchases from Iran. But informed sources said that Mr. Francois-Poncet had persuaded his colleagues to drop this passage, taking the view that Iran would in any case cut off supplies once the EEC measures were announced.

"We have agreed on support for America," Dutch Foreign Minister Chris Van Der Knauw said during the day. "There is no problem about solidarity."

Mr. Van Der Knauw said the principle of whether to impose sanctions was no longer at stake, and added: "We are now involved in working out the technical details."

Sources said the EEC members will spend between now and May 17 preparing economic sanctions and that foreign ministers will then meet in Italy to review the situation. If the hostage situation has not changed by then, the economic sanctions would go into force May 31, the sources said.

A Stern Message

The ambassadors of the EEC countries will be sent back to Tehran with a stern message calling for the release of the hostages, but spokesmen said the message would not be in the form of an ultimatum.

One official said the intention was to retain as much fluidity and flexibility as possible in the crisis, and to give the Iranians a face-saving chance to back down. If the hostages have not been released by the end of May, the measures proposed by the EEC would have "real teeth," the official said.

Whether the proposed measures will be acceptable to Mr. Carter, who called for firm and speedy allied support in the Iran crisis, remained to be seen. Diplomatic sources said the foreign ministers were fully aware of the need to placate the U.S. president and head off the prospect of an American naval blockade in the Gulf or other military measures to free the hostages.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

2d Member Quits Nicaragua Junta

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, April 22 (UPI) — A second member of Nicaragua's ruling junta quit today because his liberal party was all but cut out of a new leftist-controlled Council of State that will have legislative functions. Alfonso Robelo, a 50-year-old businessman, also said his Nicaraguan Revolutionary Movement had withdrawn from the Patriotic Front, a Sandinista-dominated political alliance established to topple former President Anastasio Somoza.

Mr. Robelo's resignation was the second defection from the five-member Junta of National Reconstruction since Saturday, when Violeta Chamorro announced that she had quit because of "health reasons."

The Sandinistas announced yesterday the make up of the new 47-member ruling junta. Mr. Robelo's group got only one seat in the council. The Sandinista Front got six seats, but other groups dominated by the Sandinistas, such as the neighborhoods associations known as the Sandinista Defense Committees, got an overwhelming majority of the seats.

Another Hostage Freed by Bogota Guerrillas

BOGOTA, Colombia, April 22 (UPI) — Rafael Sanchez, the Dominican Republic consul, was freed today by leftist guerrillas holding the Dominican Embassy in the city.

His release reduced the number of diplomatic hostages to 16, including U.S. Ambassador Diego Asencio, and raised hopes that the Human Rights Commission team from the Organization of American States had made progress in its first meeting with the guerrillas.

Rugers University Professor Tom Faret, chairman of the commission, conducted two hours of discussions inside the embassy in the company of the commission's executive secretary, Edmundo Vargas, and a third man identified OAS representative. A Colombian Foreign Ministry spokesman said Ernesto Rodriguez, entered with them.

The visit was requested by guerrillas of the April 19 Movement, known as the M-19, and permission was granted by the Colombian government. It hopes the OAS could end the stalemate in the eight-week siege.

Picketing Paralyzes Offices, Banks in Assam

NEW DELHI, April 22 (UPI) — The first day of a massive picketing strike paralyzed government offices and banks today in the northeastern state of Assam, sparked by ethnic strife and a five-month protest blockade that has kept all from leaving the state for the rest of India.

The high court in Guwahati, capital of Assam, directed authorities to issue "passports" and arrange supplies of milk, medicine and other essential supplies immediately to residents of the curfew-bound Old India Ltd. paper line headquarters at nearby Narsingi, the Press Trust of India said.

Thousands of Assamese protesters, who are demanding the expulsion of thousands of migrant workers from the state, marched in heavy rain in small groups toward the Narsingi oil headquarters in the first day of a statewide five-day strike, the Press Trust said. They were stopped by police barricades.

Losing Party Concedes in Honduras Election

TEGUIGALPA, Honduras, April 22 (UPI) — The National Party conceded defeat today in the general election that will open the way for Honduras' first civilian government in eight years. A party spokesman said that there was a Liberal Party victory, but that the National Party would remain in power.

With more than 39 percent of the 385,000 ballots counted from Sunday's election, the Liberals had 50.4 percent of the vote. The National Party, which had been favored, had 45.5 percent. The small Innovation and Unity Party had 2.9 percent.

The Liberals probably will win a controlling 58 of the 71 seats in Congress — as President Somoza said in July to draft a new constitution for days ago — and set the procedure for electing a civilian president, the first since that under the military seized power in a bloodless coup in December, 1972.

El Salvador Acts to Keep Out 'Mercenaries'

SAN SALVADOR, April 22 (UPI) — El Salvador's armed forces have gone on alert along the borders to block the infiltration of "foreign mercenaries" trying to join leftist guerrillas in this country, the government said today.

Six Nicaraguan youths were denied entry visas at the San Salvador airport under a government order to crack down on arrivals from leftist-led Nicaragua, airport sources said. Informed sources have said that Nicaragua is leaving the Sandinista army to join the leftist guerrillas battling to topple El Salvador's military-civilian government.

Leftist-government clashes, as well as rightist strikes against leftist rule, have plunged El Salvador into political violence that took nine more lives in the past 24 hours.

New Opposition Raising Doubts on NATO Missile

(Continued from Page 1)

tion, he noted. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union already is deploying additional SS-20 missiles at a reported rate of one per week.

Mr. Schmidt previously had called on the Soviet Union to halt production of the SS-20. The new position typists of asking only for a suspension of deployment and agreement on verification of the Soviet freeze, Mr. Grunewald said, adding: "If the Soviet Union answers this proposal, it could become politically embarrassing for them."

Despite the clarification, Mr. Schmidt's remarks have caused consternation among U.S. and NATO officials. "Christian Schmidt wanted the whole nuclear problem solved by publicizing the Soviet advantage in Europe, and now he may have started undoing his own work," a Western diplomat in Paris said.

Mr. Schmidt, who worked actively with the Carter administration to win European support for the NATO missiles, faces potential new problems over the plan with the strong left wing of his own Social Democratic Party. He succeeded in winning party support for it last year by stressing the simultaneous NATO offer to negotiate controls on both sides' missiles in Europe.

The NATO package was presented as a way to secure the East-West military balance and continue the momentum of arms control after the SALT-2 agreement by paving the way for SALT-3 talks.

However, the United States has not notified the SALT-2 treaty, the centerpiece of détente. Leaving German Socialists intent to use the lack of overall progress in East-West disarmament talks to press Mr. Schmidt for more West German preconditions on the missile program, party officials say in Bonn.

This would fit the Soviet Union's demand that NATO suspend its deployment decision on the grounds, Soviet officials say, that NATO has started a new arms race by its plans to deploy hard-to-detect Cruise missiles. NATO says that the Soviet Union is responsible for destabilizing Europe by introducing SS-20 missiles.

In a bid to undermine European support for the NATO plan, the Soviet Union is stressing the theme that the new missiles could confine a nuclear war to Europe and spare the United States. NATO officials say that the new U.S.-made missiles will serve to bind Europe and the United States in a common nuclear deterrent.

Dismissing the risk of nuclear war for Europe, Soviet officials say that they are intent, not on starting

9 Killed in Turkey

ANKARA, April 22 (UPI) — Nine persons were killed and Turkey today in a continuation of the political violence that claimed more than 2,000 lives two years ago.

Gunmen killed three members of the youth wing of the ruling Just Party as they walked to the town square in the southwestern province of Isparta.

Gunmen also killed a police officer and a student in a separate shooting in the town of Isparta.

Gunmen also killed a police officer and a student in a separate shooting in the town of Isparta.

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APRIL 23, 1980

Understanding Reached

Mobil Meets With Miller
In Dispute Over Markups

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, April 22 (UPI) — Treasury Secretary William Miller and two other Cabinet-rank officials held an announced meeting yesterday with the top executives of Mobil Oil Corp. to discuss the oil company's dispute over Mobil's alleged \$40-million violation of the administration's price-restraint guidelines.

There were informal indications from both sides that a White House announcement of a settlement would come within days. Officially, neither side would comment except to confirm that the meeting took place. Government officials said that in the formal sense, there was no agreement but that a provisional understanding had been reached and that specific language was being drafted.

Mobil, the U.S.'s second largest oil corporation, was represented by Joseph W. Warner, its chairman; William T. Fawcett, its president; and Allen Murray, president of Mobil's refining division. Mr. Miller was accompanied by Charles Dunne Jr., the secretary of energy; Alfred Kahn, chairman of the Council on Wage and Price Stability; and Mr. Kahn's general counsel, Sally Katzin.

It was the second such meeting. The first, among Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Kahn and Miss Katzin, occurred on April 10 in Mr. Kahn's office in the Executive Office Building.

The negotiations and the terms of the settlement were regarded by both sides as highly sensitive because President Carter has publicly and repeatedly criticized Mobil in recent language.

To win acceptance from Mobil, it was understood, the White House must draw some of the sting out of the president's criticism by acknowledging that there was an honest difference between Mobil and the Wage-Price Council over technical interpretations of the regulations.

In turn, it was believed, Mobil would agree to forgo some future price increases — as Phillips Petroleum did a few days ago — to which it is entitled under the regulations.

Whether oil refiners really give up any revenues by such undertakings is in doubt. Supplies of crude oil and refined products such as gasoline are abundant now, and refiners have been unable recently to recover all of their recent increases in crude oil costs, according to trade sources.

Consequently, it is unclear that commercial conditions would let companies such as Phillips realize the price increases they agree to forgo.

A Second Purpose

The White House, however, has a second purpose in securing a settlement from Mobil — to show that the voluntary price-restraint standards are effective and that the Carter administration has been able to bring companies into line.

It was to underscore that point last week the White House, not the Wage-Price Council, announced the settlement with Phillips, which agreed to forgo \$8.8 million of price rises.

In negotiations not previously disclosed, Mobil persuaded the Wage-Price Council's staff to reduce to \$45 million the staff's initial contention of \$62 million of overcharges in the third quarter of 1979.

Mobil contended that, under the regulations, it could average allowed markups on its products in the second quarter, when it said that it was well within the guidelines, and the third quarter. The council insisted that no such averaging was authorized. Mobil labeled that a retroactive change of the regulations, a charge the council disputed.

Mobil Halts Credit Cards

NEW YORK, April 22 (UPI) — Mobil has announced that it is no longer issuing new credit cards. In addition, Mobil said it will increase monthly payments on revolving charge accounts this summer.

A Mobil spokesman said the company stopped accepting new credit card applications on April 1 in response to President Carter's program to curb the growth of consumer debts.



CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE BURNS — Fire in a condemned warehouse in Elizabeth, N.J., where 35,000 barrels of toxic and explosive chemicals were stored sent smoke across urban areas yesterday in Staten Island, N.Y., and northern New Jersey. Officials recommended that elderly people and children stay indoors, but said there was no indication the smoke was toxic. Five firefighters were injured in the fire, which was brought under control.

Subway Riders Sprayed in 1966

U.S. Army Tested Bacteria in New York

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 22 (UPI) — U.S. Army scientists sprayed "harmless" bacteria directly onto New York subway riders during tests in 1966, according to a Defense Department report made public yesterday.

New York commuters paid little attention, according to the Army study, which concludes that subway systems were ripe targets for "covert biological attack."

Details of the experiment, previously disclosed only in broad outline, were contained in a 71-page report of the Army's Special Operations Division at Fort Detrick, Md. It was released under the Freedom of Information Act in response to a request by the Church of Scientology.

Simulated Warfare

The simulated biological warfare attack in New York, conducted from June 6 to June 10, 1966, included the release of aerosol clouds of a test bacillus into stations along both the Seventh and Eighth Avenue lines in midtown Manhattan. Small quantities of what the Army described as "harmless bacillus subtilis var. niger" were sprayed through "sidewalk gratings," producing "aerosol clouds" below that "were momentarily visible in the station."

"When the cloud engulfed people," the observer continued, "they

brushed their clothing, looked up at the grating and walked on."

The whoosh of the speeding trains carried the substance uptown and downtown within a few minutes, the report said. Even more effective for dispersal, the Army said, was tossing light bulbs containing the bacillus from moving trains into subway tunnels.

The tests were conducted without the knowledge of either New York City police or the New York City Transit Authority, but the Army's personnel went virtually unchallenged despite assiduous collection of air samples with portable pumps and other devices.

According to the study, an Army agent was challenged by a New York City police officer after walking onto a subway station smoking a cigarette. But the agent said he was from out of town and produced a phony letter saying that he was employed by an industrial research organization. Copies had been given to all test personnel "as a cover in case they were questioned," the Army report noted.

According to the report, which cited the existence of subways in the Soviet Union, Europe and South America as well as in the United States, the tests were conducted not only to assess the vulnerability of subway systems to covert biological attack, but also to determine "methods of delivery that could be used offensively."

Emphasizing the rapid spread of the bacteria by using the lightbulbs, which were also tossed along the

Lexington Avenue line on Manhattan's East Side, the study found:

"Dropping an agent package to the roadbed from a rapidly moving train is an easy and effective method for covert contamination of a segment of a subway line with a biological agent. . . . [I]t is aerosolized and dispersed rapidly by the movement of trains, penetrating stations and trains in the area and persisting there for one hour or longer."

The Army concluded: "Simultaneous or near-simultaneous deposit of a pathogenic agent in one or more locations in each of the several subway lines operating in midtown Manhattan at a peak workday traffic period would expose a large number of people to infection and cause high casualties among the population working in the area."

Pennsylvania Vote Begins,
Crucial Big-State Primary

PITTSBURGH, April 22 (UPI) — Crisp, sunny weather greeted Pennsylvanians voting today in a presidential primary that could give President Carter and Ronald Reagan knockout victories over Sen. Edward Kennedy and George Bush.

Both the Massachusetts Democratic senator and the Republican challenger were regarded as on the rise in the last days before the primary and both campaigned hard for delegates and political credibility among the state's 2.9 million Democrats and 2.2 million Republicans.

Early reports on the turnout were mixed. Philadelphia reported light-to-moderate early voting, but to the west in Williamsport, one ward reported heavy turnout.

Last Published Polls

The last published polls showed President Carter and Mr. Reagan ahead in the quest for the state's 185 Democratic and 83 Republican delegates.

But the campaign pollsters and independent soundings showed Sen. Kennedy and Mr. Bush, who have few big states left where they can close the delegate gap, were not out of it and both worked hard in the state in the closing days to keep their flickering campaigns alive.

The delegates were the prize in Pennsylvania, but neither President Carter nor Mr. Reagan were in danger of losing the big leads they have built up since January.

The president had 960 delegates and Sen. Kennedy had 486.5 in the race for the 1,666 needed to lock up the Democratic nomination. Mr. Reagan led Mr. Bush, 547 to 96, with 998 needed to win on the Republican side. Rep. John Anderson of Illinois, not on the Pennsylvania ballot, had 56.

Former Pittsburgh Mayor Pete Flaherty, a Democrat, and former Philadelphia prosecutor Arlen Specter, a Republican, were favored for the nominations to seek the seat of retiring Sen. Richard Schweiker. Mr. Reagan's proposed running-mate in 1976.

The Kennedy camp has conceded that Pennsylvania is crucial to bolster its claim that President Carter cannot carry the populous northern

states that Democrats traditionally need to win the presidency. It hopes to parlay a win in Pennsylvania with another on Saturday in the Michigan Democratic caucuses.

The Carter campaign puts less value on Pennsylvania, but believes a victory for the president really would leave the Massachusetts senator in a hopeless situation with few big delegate-rich states left in which Sen. Kennedy could gain ground.

At the same time, Carter re-election officials said that Sen. Kennedy was leading in their own private polls. To show their concern they sent Vice President Walter Mondale into the state yesterday to defend the administration's record of preserving jobs in the coal and steel industries.

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Abortion Issue Returns
To U.S. Supreme Court

By Linda Greenhouse

WASHINGTON, April 22 (UPI) — The abortion issue returned to the Supreme Court yesterday. Seven years after they declared abortion to be a constitutionally protected right, the justices heard arguments on whether the federal government can refuse to pay for abortions for poor women for whom the operation is medically necessary.

As demonstrators from both sides stood outside the Supreme Court building and the audience inside listened intently, lawyers fought for the votes of the three justices widely seen as holding the swing position on the Medicaid funding question.

Through an appropriations rider tacked on to the Hyde Amendment, Congress has banned Medicaid reimbursement for all abortions except those necessary to save the life of the mother or in cases of rape or incest. Two U.S. District Court judges ruled that the amendment violated the equal protection rights of poor women who would not necessarily die from continued pregnancy for whom abortion is medically indicated.

Based on their past votes, Associate Justices Harry Blackmun, William Brennan Jr. and Thurgood Marshall — are regarded as likely to affirm those decisions. They covered three years ago when the majority held that a state was not obliged to pay for abortions that the desired but were not medically necessary.

Chief Justice Warren Burger and Associate Justices William Rehnquist and Lewis Powell are thought to uphold the Hyde Amendment. So speculation in the courtroom yesterday focused on the votes and responses of the three in the middle — Associate Justices Sandra Day O'Connor, Potter Stewart and Byron White.

Towns in Minnesota

Threatened by Fires

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 22 (UPI) — Hundreds of National Guardsmen moved today into central and western Minnesota to fight forest and grass fires, threatening small towns. The area has been parched by record temperatures in the upper 90s Fahrenheit. No deaths or serious injuries were reported from the blazes, one of which was started by a man standing a horse. The wind pushed the flames today toward Staples, a city of about 2,700. The town of Dulbrook in central Minnesota was evacuated yesterday.

U.S. Clean Air Act Spared
14,000 Lives, Study Says

WASHINGTON, April 22 (LAT) — An estimated 14,000 Americans who would have died in 1978 of lung cancer and other diseases related to air pollution were spared because of improvements in air quality since enactment of the Clean Air Act of 1970, the Council on Environmental Quality said yesterday.

Pollution control programs set up under the statute had resulted in significant improvements in reducing the concentration of sulfur dioxide and particulate matter in the air between 1970 and 1978, the council said in a report.

The report, prepared for the council by Nyrck Freeman, a professor of economics at Bowdoin College, Maine, based its finding that approximately 14,000 lives were saved on results from previous studies. An analysis of those studies, it said, showed that between 2,700 and 27,800 lives were saved — the average or "most likely" number being about 14,000.

"That [14,000] sounds like a perfectly plausible figure to me," said Richard Ayres, staff counsel of the National Resources Defense Council. "It is generally acknowledged that there are deaths in the tens of thousands each year because of air pollution."

Dr. Robert Harris, a member of the President's Council on Environmental Quality, said that the pollution control programs analyzed in the report "appear to save more money in medical, cleaning, food and other bills than they cost."

The financial benefit of air pollution control for 1978 was approximately \$2.4 billion, according to the report. That is \$4.8 billion more than the council's recent estimate of the cost in 1978 of federal spending and regulation to gain compliance with provisions of the Clean Air Act.

The public section of the library is now closed and 36,000 documents that had been declassified during an earlier review at Los Alamos and other government facilities in California and Tennessee are now being handled as classified reports while a comprehensive review of classification procedures is conducted, officials said.

The Energy Department report was done at the request of Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, whose subcommittee heard testimony last year of security breaches with nuclear weapons information.

One witness, Demetri Rotow, told Sen. Glenn's committee he had been able to get off the public shelves of the Los Alamos library a report, "UCRL 4725," which had been incorrectly declassified and which contained sensitive information on nuclear bombs.

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Issue of Peru Embassy Refugees Harms Castro's Image

By Robert C. Toth
and Oswald Johnston

WASHINGTON, April 22 (LAT) — The 10,800 Cubans who have jammed into the Peruvian Embassy in Havana represent another international black eye for President Fidel Castro.

Coming on top of severe economic troubles in Cuba, such embarrassments have led some U.S. off-

NEWS ANALYSIS

cials to hope that Mr. Castro will be forced to curtail his foreign adventures.

"I think he's running scared now, more cautious than before," said one State Department official with wide experience in Latin America. "He's been worried about possible U.S. armed moves against him in reaction to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and I sense a significant extra dose of caution not to provoke trouble now."

Thus far, however, there appears to be no hard evidence that Mr. Castro is pulling in his horns. The roughly 40,000 Cuban troops and military advisers in Africa and southwestern Asia, and the 13,000 doctors, teachers and construction workers spread through a dozen underdeveloped nations, are not on their way home, according to intelligence sources.

Castro to Persist

Rather than bow under the pressure of recent reverses, according to U.S. non-diplomatic assessments, Mr. Castro will persist in his established course, partly because he is too dependent on Soviet aid to abandon the proxy struggles he is waging for the Russians overseas, partly because he wants a permanent international role for himself, and partly because retrenching might make his domestic problems worse, not better.

Indeed, some U.S. analysts argue that Mr. Castro has already begun to use the Peruvian Embassy situation to prod the Cuban people into greater support for his policies. In his attack on Peru — "traitorous accomplices of Yankee imperialism" — for giving haven to the refugees, Mr. Castro may be inventing new external threats to his revolution in order to impose new discipline on workers and bureaucrats in order to cope with the island's economic and social woes, these analysts suggest.

Some U.S. officials even speculate that Mr. Castro may have deliberately provoked the refugee crisis, in which thousands of Cubans crashed into the Peruvian Embassy compound earlier this month, to demonstrate that foreigners are hypocritical in their words of concern for the Cuban people. The Cuban press has headlined the reluctance of some other nations to accept the refugees.

Whatever may have started it, the stampede of would-be refugees clearly got beyond Mr. Castro's control. Officials report that in addition to those who got into the embassy, there were tens of thousands who did not.

Cubans flooded toward Havana during the 24 to 36 hours after the news broke that Cuban guards had been withdrawn from the embassy, and road blocks on highways to the city and on streets within the city near Latin American embassies had to be erected. A temporary detention center was set up in a Havana park, according to State Department reports from there.

The spectacle of these Cubans, some braving gunfire in the effort to escape the Castro regime, cannot enhance Cuba's self-proclaimed image as a model for turbulent Central American and Caribbean states.

"The more Castro is seen as stumbling, the less threatening and effective he will be in fostering revolution," said the State Department expert on the regime.

The Peruvian leftist newspaper Amauta, which has backed at-

tempts to break the U.S. economic boycott of Cuba, complained that the refugee situation has brought "great international discredit" on Mr. Castro and on Cuban-backed leftist causes.

Urges Restraint

Mr. Castro, meanwhile, has appeared to be tooting a softer line in his advice to the Sandinista leadership in Nicaragua, to whom he sent large quantities of arms in the climactic days of their overthrow of President Anastasio Somoza.

The Cuban leader is reported to have urged the Sandinistas to refrain from executions, from alienating the United States, from driving the middle class out of the country and from splitting with the international banking community whose

hard-currency credits are vital to economic life.

Mr. Castro, whose revolution 21 years ago did all these things, appears to have learned a lesson. He now allows Cuban refugees living in the United States to visit Cuba — to which they bring an estimated \$100 million a year — but at the cost of their unsettling presence and success stories.

Cuba's moribund economic condition demonstrates the inability of the Communist bloc, despite Soviet economic aid of \$8 billion a day, to help very much.

In a secret speech Dec. 27, a transcript of which recently reached Washington, Mr. Castro complained about problems in trading with the Soviet bloc, including receiving far fewer chickens and far

more television sets than promised. He focused most scathing criticism on Moscow's failure to deliver almost half of the 500,000 cubic meters of lumber scheduled to arrive last year.

Mr. Castro offered to send 10,000 Cubans to Siberia to cut the needed lumber and more, to be sure to get his quota next year.

Cuban lumbermen could be found among the 60,000 to 70,000 youths who, he estimated, would be thrown out of work this year by economic difficulties. He also implied that the lumbermen could come from among the "tens of thousands of our workers and internationalist fighters abroad," who are serving more in Moscow's geopolitical interests than in Havana's.

Mr. Castro said that Cuba has

had 36,000 soldiers in Angola and 12,000 in Ethiopia (some from Angola moved later to Ethiopia); and now has soldiers in Angola, Guinea, Libya, Iraq, Laos, Vietnam, Algeria, Libya, Iraq, Laos, Vietnam, Jamaica, Grenada and Guyana.

He boasted that when 1,200 teachers were needed to serve in Nicaragua, 29,500 volunteers stepped forward. U.S. officials see that figure as more of a measure of how many people want to leave Cuba than how many support the Sandinistas.

His island has many social problems, Mr. Castro admitted. These include daily stealing of electricity by 90,000 illegal drop lines from overhead wires; illegal occupation of houses without paying rent; non-payment of bus fares by 25 percent of riders who ignore the honor system; bureaucratic corruption; "bums," absenteeism, crime and anti-social acts by workers.

Despite such problems, Mr. Castro's various expeditionary forces are not likely to be cut back significantly, according to Latin American specialists in government who differ with the optimistic State Department assessments.

The Castro regime has lost a book to remember Cuba, Mr. Castro said, the book that would tell the world of the country's economic and social problems, such as the 5,300 to 8,000 in Angola and the thousands in Iraq, Libya and Guyana.

Bringing the civilians and soldiers of the same to the same home, might cause discontent among men and women who have experienced a life outside Cuba. Mr. Castro is often superior to the life they left at home, analysts said.

340-Picked Up by Private Vessels

Cuban Refugees Leaving in U.S. Boats

From Agency Dispatches

HAVANA, April 22 — A fleet of small U.S. boats today picked up 300 Cubans and headed back to Florida in what could be the start of a major exodus from Cuba by sea.

The 300, like 40 other persons who arrived in Key West, Fla., in two small vessels yesterday, included some of the 10,000 Cubans who poured into the Peruvian Embassy three weeks ago when the government of President Fidel Castro removed security guards from the mission's gates.

Official sources said some of those who sailed out of the port of Mariel, 36 miles west of Havana, had not actually been in the embassy but were relatives of those who had taken refuge there.

All of the boats from Florida are privately owned and range from cabin cruisers to fishing vessels.

The two Cuban exile ships that arrived in Key West yesterday had 40 refugees aboard, the Coast Guard said today. It said the Key West-registered lobster boats, Dos Hermanos and Blanche III, both carried 20 refugees. All the refugees except one family aboard the Blanche III had been among the thousands who jammed the Peruvian compound.

U.S. Processing

The Cubans were turned over to U.S. Immigration and Naturalization authorities, who processed them and released them on their own recognizance.

Earlier yesterday, the Cuban government said the two boats, as well as other private vessels reported in the waters near Cuba, would be allowed to pick up some of the persons seeking asylum at the Peruvian Embassy.

Some diplomats in Havana speculated that Mariel could be made a free port by Cuba. They said the operation was reminiscent of a mass exodus 15 years ago, when Camarioca, 80 miles east of the capital, was briefly made a free port.

Commenting on the arrival of the small boats from Florida, the Communist Party daily Granma said today that the United States was "reaping the fruits of their policy of condoning illegal emigration from Cuba, including the hijacking of boats with their crew as hostages."

This was a reference to incidents earlier this year, when exiles seized Cuban boats and forced their crews to take them to Florida.

A chartered Boeing 747 of the

Spanish airline Iberia left here early today for Madrid with 380 people from the embassy, completing Spain's quota of 500. Two plane-loads of the refugees have already arrived in Madrid.

Meanwhile, a high Costa Rican official warned that his country might break diplomatic relations with Cuba if its offer to take in 10,000 anti-Castro refugees was rejected by the Castro government.

"The issue hasn't come up officially, but in my personal opinion there could be a break in relations," said the official, who asked to remain anonymous.

Costa Rica has offered to accept all the dissidents after Havana decided they must fly directly to their country of final destination rather than to the Costa Rican capital of San Jose for later resettlement in other nations, as had been done until Friday.

Sources close to the Cuban government said that negotiations were under way between Cuba and Costa Rica on resuming the airlift, which was interrupted after only three days when Cuba said Costa Rica was turning its territory into a staging post for refugees going to other countries.

Ship's Stop Initially Denied

U.S. Agencies Feud on Guatemala Visit

By Karen DeYoung

WASHINGTON, April 22 (WP) — The port visit of a U.S. Navy destroyer last month to Guatemala, a country that has either refused or been denied U.S. military aid since 1977 because of its human rights record, has brought into focus strong policy disagreements both within and between the State Department and the Pentagon.

An editorial in one of Guatemala's leading newspapers said that the March 26-27 visit of the USS Manley reflected "the good relations and cordiality existing between the U.S. and Guatemalan governments and particularly between the armed forces of the two countries."

The editorial denounced "propaganda claims" on human rights, which Guatemala's rightist military government has charged come from human rights and church groups allied with leftist subversion. It said the Navy destroyer's visit was proof that the United States does not believe the charges of rights violations.

U.S. policy in Guatemala ostensibly involves the use of military assistance as a reward to be withheld until the government demonstrates a willingness to stop alleged violations of human rights. Amnesty International has charged that more than 20,000 Guatemalans have been killed in political violence, primarily by rightist death squads allegedly allied with the military, in the past 10 years.

Until 10 days ago, however, the State Department apparently did not even know that the Manley had been in Guatemala. At an April 13 State Department meeting, with church and rights organizations, the private, Washington-based Council on Hemispheric Affairs questioned U.S. officials about Guatemala press reports on the visit.

Department officials initially denied that the visit had taken place. U.S. policy in Guatemala ostensibly involves the use of military assistance as a reward to be withheld until the government demonstrates a willingness to stop alleged violations of human rights. Amnesty International has charged that more than 20,000 Guatemalans have been killed in political violence, primarily by rightist death squads allegedly allied with the military, in the past 10 years.

Reports of violations have increased in recent months as conservative Guatemalans and the military they support have felt increasingly threatened by the successful

revolution in Nicaragua and violent upheaval in El Salvador.

Guatemala's official reason for not allowing the Manley to visit was that the ship's mission was to meet with the Guatemalan military leaders. The Navy had asked the U.S. ambassador to Guatemala, Frank Ortiz, for permission. A Navy spokesman said, and Mr. Ortiz had approved the request without passing it on to Washington.

Had he contacted Washington, officials agree, the likelihood of approval was slim, since the Manley's call would not be the kind of mission that the United States is seeking to support. An official said that the State Department's human rights bureau for better would have fought approval of that also in hopes of

Few seemed to agree, however, on whose fault it is that the Manley Enrriquez showed up at the port city, Santiago de los Caballeros. Human rights and conservative activists at Santiago blame Mr. Ortiz, a career Foreign Service officer whose personal politics they called too conservative.

Officials in the department's Latin America bureau put the blame more on the Pentagon and a lack of administration policy. "There is a standing manual for Navy ship visits," an official said. "All they have to do is clear with the embassy, if the ambassador deems it sensitive, he clears with State."

"The indication is that we do seem to have a clear strategy. We turn down a lot of military sales (to Guatemala), and then we send a ship there."

Following Orders

Pentagon officials insist that the Navy is blameless in the Manley case and say it was simply following orders from President Carter to increase the U.S. military presence in the Central American and Caribbean region.

Those orders came in an Oct. 30 speech, in response to charges that Soviet combat troops were stationed in Cuba. Mr. Carter vowed to "reassert our military presence in the region" and "to reaffirm the status of our countries, and to form a 'permanent, full-time joint Caribbean task force' to carry out the policy."

In November and December, the task force began planning a series of visits, to "show the flag" in March and April, by the Manley and the USS Zumwalt, a 900-foot amphibious assault ship.

The Manley visited the Dominican Republic, Honduras and Panama, but canceled a trip to Colombia when it was decided that the presence of a U.S. naval craft could be more harmful than good in that country, where 17 diplomats, including the U.S. ambassador, are being held by leftists.

The State Department appears to have decided that the Manley visit to Guatemala demonstrated a "clear commitment for the military presence in the region." Last week, a high-level Pentagon official went to Guatemala to talk with Mr. Ortiz, and a permanent directive was sent to Central American embassies prohibiting official visits of any type unless cleared with Washington.

Jet Fighter Choice

Widened by Austria

VIENNA, April 22 (Reuters) — Austria's defense council yesterday said that it would buy either French Mirage 30 fighter planes or the U.S. F-16 to replace its aging F-104s.

The council said the decision would be made by the final decision on the F-16 (parliamentary approval is still needed).

Defense Minister Otto Roess said last month that Austria would buy 24 Mirages to replace its aged F-104s. The council said the decision would be made by the final decision on the F-16 (parliamentary approval is still needed).

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STAND UP FLIGHT — A statue of Our Lady of Fatima accompanies Father Patrick Moore of the Scarborough Foreign Mission in Toronto, Ontario, as he begins his 20th trip around the world. He always carries the statue uncovered as a symbol of peace in the world.

Soviet Link Seen in S. Yemen Resignation

BEIRUT, April 22 (UPI) — Abdel Fattah Ismail, who stepped down yesterday as president of Southern Yemen, submitted his written resignation two months ago and the Soviet Union knew in advance that it was coming, the

Kuwaiti newspaper Arab Times said today.

Another Kuwaiti newspaper, Al-Rai Al-Aam, said that Mr. Ismail had "escaped death miraculously" when his airplane made a forced landing on a recent flight to Libya and hinted that this was a deliberate attempt on his life that could have been the work of the Russians.

Aden radio said that Mr. Ismail, 41, quit for health reasons. He was promptly replaced by Premier Ali Nasser Mohammed in what Western and Arab diplomatic sources interpreted as a bloodless "palace coup."

But Southern Yemen's deputy foreign minister, Ali Abdul Rahman, told reporters in Kuwait today that the changeover had nothing to do with a power struggle and that there would be no change in his country's Marxist policies.

The Arab Times said that Mr. Ismail submitted his resignation two months ago to the presidium of the Southern Yemen Supreme People's

Council. The newspaper said that the presidium told Mr. Ismail his resignation would be accepted at the annual meeting of the ruling Yemeni Socialist Party in October or November. But after a meeting of the party central committee on Sunday, the resignation was accepted early.

Quoting sources, the Arab Times said that the change came as "no surprise to Moscow."

Both Mr. Ismail and Mr. Mohammed are seen as confirmed leftists, but one Western diplomatic observer said that Mr. Mohammed is "more pragmatic, less doctrinaire."

Western diplomats in Beirut said that the switch might signal a shift in Southern Yemeni policy to a "lighter shade of red" — maintaining firm ties with the Soviet Union but also seeking greater accommodation with Southern Yemen's more conservative neighbors, Saudi Arabia and Yemen.

Moscow has sought to establish relations with the Southern Yemen Socialist Party "at all levels so that any change would not affect the friendship and cooperation treaty between the two countries," the Arab Times said.

Treaty With Russians

Mr. Ismail negotiated a 20-year friendship treaty with Moscow last year.

Al-Rai Al-Aam suggested that Mr. Ismail's departure was engineered after the failure of a Soviet-backed attempt to kill him — perhaps triggered by Southern Yemen's dialogue with Saudi Arabia and Mr. Ismail's plan to visit Riyadh.

"This would seem to be reason enough for the Soviet Union and its local supporters to work out a dismissal for fear that this closeness [with Saudi Arabia] would result in getting rid of the Soviets or at least in freezing their presence in this area," the newspaper said.

Meanwhile, Iraqi president Saddam Hussein today sent a congratulatory cable to Mr. Mohammed, which the Kuwaiti news agency interpreted as "the first attempt to communicate on a high level since last summer," when tension mounted between Iraq and Southern Yemen.

The Iraqi news agency described Mr. Ismail's departure as a "dismissal."

The Kuwaiti 'agency, quoting Aden radio, said Southern Yemen's leadership met last night for the first time under its new president, to hear a report from the ruling party's politburo on internal and foreign policies and party reorganization.

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H.C. Thompson, Ex-Publisher of Newsweek, Dies

NEW YORK, April 22 (NYT) — Harry C. Thompson, 59, publisher of Newsweek magazine from 1969 to 1972, died Sunday at his home in Westport, Conn., of cancer.

The former chairman of the Magazine Publishers Association of the Dial, a planned publication of Public Broadcasting Communications that is due out next September and will report on television. Mr. Thompson resigned from that post in mid-March after learning of his illness.

Mr. Thompson, a native of Long Island, had been with Newsweek for 21 years, mostly in advertising sales and promotion. He left the magazine in the 1960s to work for a advertising sales company, then joined a firm of publishing consultants before being appointed vice president and assistant publisher of U.S. News & World Report. When he rejoined Newsweek in 1969 he was named publisher and executive vice president of the company.

C. Stanley Blair

FALLSTON, Md., April 22 (AP) — U.S. District Court Judge C. Stanley Blair, 52, who served on the staff of former Vice President Spiro Agnew and ran unsuccessfully for Maryland governor in 1970, died of an apparent heart attack Sunday.

A native of Kingville, Md., Judge Blair served in the Maryland House of Delegates, and in 1967 was appointed secretary of state by Mr. Agnew, then the governor. He held the position for two years before joining Mr. Agnew's staff in Washington as an administrative assistant. Judge Blair was nominated to the U.S. District Court by former President Richard Nixon and had held the post since 1971.

Joseph Branstetter

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22 (AP) — Joseph Branstetter, 79, former president and chairman of MJB Coffee Co., the largest family-owned coffee business in the United States, died Saturday. Mr. Branstetter headed the company, founded in 1850 during the Gold Rush, for 30 years before his retirement in 1975.

Poland Bids to Undermine Dissident Link to Workers

WARSAW (NYT) — In a running cat-and-mouse struggle between the Polish authorities and political dissidents, it is beginning to look as if the authorities have just scored a telling point.

A former foundry worker turned dissident has been tried and found guilty of criminal charges in the town of Grudziadz. He faces another trial on more serious charges.

The case of Edmund Zadzornycki, 50, has drawn attention because he belongs to the most important dissident group, the Committee for Social Self-Defense (KOR).

The dissident movement in Poland is stronger, and more tolerated, than in any other Eastern European country. Its links with the working class are stronger, too, because it began in 1976 as a movement to defend workers jailed in riots against announced price increases. But the self-defense committee, like other dissident groups, is still overwhelmingly dominated by the intelligentsia.

Despite Reconciliation Talks

Eritrean Guerrillas Brace For Ethiopian Offensive

By Edward Cody

CAIRO (WP) — Eritrean rebel forces are bracing for a broad summer offensive by the Ethiopian army despite recent separate attempts to settle their long-standing war through negotiations.

The expected Ethiopian drive appears designed to crush once and for all the already crippled guerrilla movement that has been fighting for 18 years for the independence of the province of Eritrea, which stretches the length of Ethiopia's Red Sea coastline.

Decisive victory would rid the Marxist government of Mengistu Haile Mariam of one of the most persistent problems it has faced since seizing power in 1974. A blow to the secessionist military power would enhance Ethiopia's value as a dependable Soviet ally along with Southern Yemen at the Bab el Mandeb entrance to the Red Sea and a short flight from the oil fields of Saudi Arabia.

Eritrea's strategic location is seen as the main reason for the Soviet-backed reconciliation attempts, which have included meetings between rebel leaders and Col. Mengistu's envoys in Berlin, Rome and Moscow. At the same time, President Gaafar Nimeiri of Sudan had begun a mediation attempt backed by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and President Mohammed Siad Barre of Somalia, both aligned with the United States in the struggle for influence in the northeast of Africa.

Eritrean rebel officials here believe that Gen. Nimeiri's motives center on the flood of refugees arriving in Sudan from Eritrea in the north and Uganda in the south. The Eritreans alone, said to number nearly half a million, are severely hampering Sudan's ability to provide food and shelter.

Ethiopian authorities have backed about 2,500 Ethiopian families into Massawa, the main port, during the last two months to take residence in homes vacated by one of the Eritreans who became fugitives, rebel officials said.

Gen. Nimeiri, whose vice president visited Addis Ababa last month, has announced that his boys are closed to rebels for operations against Ethiopia. This reversal is a long history of aiding rebel politics was interpreted as the price he had to pay for better relations with Ethiopia, also in hopes of easing the refugee burden.

But Taha Nur, foreign relations chief of the Eritrean Liberation Front-people's Liberation Forces, said that the Sudanese-Ethiopian move in fact covered only those

Japan's Upper House Faces June Election

TOKYO, April 22 (Reuters) — The government and the ruling Liberal Democratic Party today decided on June 29 as the date for an upper house parliamentary election. Opposition party chiefs will now be asked to agree to the date for the voting, in which half of the upper house's 252 seats will be contested. The LDP, which has 123 seats in the body, suffered a setback in a lower house election in October, when the voters returned one less DP parliamentarian, than in the previous house.



French paratroopers carry wounded combatants to a field hospital during the fighting in Chad. The French government has ordered its soldiers in Chad to remain neutral.

Month-Old Chad Fighting Continues Inconclusively

PARIS, April 22 (AP) — The latest eruption of civil strife in Chad entered its second month today much as it began, with the two main Moslem antagonists fighting to a standoff in Ndjamena.

Only minor changes have been made in the line that divides the devastated capital, scene of the struggle between President Goukouni Oueddei and his defense minister, Hissene Habre.

The president's men continue to hold the northern, administrative part of Ndjamena. Mr. Habre's forces are entrenched in the southern section. Small gains are made from day to day by one side or the other, only to be quickly lost in counterattacks.

Hopes for a cease-fire generated more than two weeks ago by the mediation effort of Gen. Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of Togo, have faded.

Reports reaching Paris from Chad say that the special commission created during Gen. Eyadema's visit has made no progress and that the latest efforts are mainly aimed at setting up another meeting between the president and the defense minister.

A relative lull was reported in the fighting yesterday after heavy fighting on Sunday, according to Agence France-Press. Some sources said that more than 100 people were wounded during three hours of mortar, artillery and machine-gun fire on Sunday.

Unofficial observers estimate that nearly 1,500 people have died and 4,000 have been wounded since the fighting began on March 22.

Only about 40,000 of Ndjamena's 110,000 residents remain, the rest having fled across the Shari River into Cameroon or into the Chadian bush, AFP reported.

Chad's population is divided into two million Moslems who live largely in the arid north and two million Christians or animists who occupy the south.

Mr. Goukouni accuses Mr. Habre of sabotaging the agreement last year that created a government of national union composed of all 11 military and political factions in the country, both Moslem and Christian. Mr. Habre claims that Mr. Goukouni and his allies are pawns of Libyan leader Moammar Qadhafi.

The Christian forces have allied themselves with Mr. Goukouni.

U.K. Envoy Appointed

LONDON, April 22 (Reuters) — Britain today named senior career diplomat John Rich as ambassador to Czechoslovakia. Mr. Rich, who succeeds Peter Male, will take up his post in Prague in early August.

Rural Rape Case in India Stirs Women's Movement

By Michael T. Kaufman

NEW DELHI (NYT) — A nearly forgotten rape of a poor country girl eight years ago has galvanized women's groups in India as no other issue has.

What has brought the indignation of thousands of women is a decision by the Supreme Court reversing the convictions of two policemen for the rape of a 16-year-old of a lower caste.

The court declared that although the attack took place in a police station, there was no sign that the girl, named Mathura, had actively resisted the policemen, who were drunk. The court rejected the argument that police actions in a police station were coercive and it took into account information that the Mathura was not a virgin.

Since the case has been brought to light by activist lawyers, marches have been held in many cities. Seminars on rape and the law are being organized, letters on rape are appearing daily in the newspapers and the courts have been directly challenged to re-examine both the case

and general attitudes toward sexual offenses.

While the courts are still considering formal applications for a review of the case, newspapers have given new prominence to reports of mass rapes in the countryside. Some half a dozen such assaults involving local policemen or dominant clans have been publicized.

The focus of the marches and the seminars being organized around India has been rape. Some of the women's groups have been trying to extend the debate to such issues as the abolition of the dowry and what they say is a marked increase in "eve-teasing," the common term for the accosting of women. It is a criminal offense and it is said to be more and more common in the Delhi area, often involving groups of middle-class college boys.

At the time of the Mathura case there was no public reaction; it was just another rape in a remote village. Nor was there any outcry or publicity when the Supreme Court reversed the conviction two years ago. It was not until late last year that Louka Sarkar, a law professor

at the University of New Delhi, was routinely reading through the latest court decisions to reach her and spotted the case.

'Appalled'

"I was appalled," Professor Sarkar, the first woman on the law faculty, said in an interview in which she described the elements of the case that upset her. For one thing, she said, the court ignored all arguments that a sexual advance by a policeman in a police station was of itself coercive. Second, she said, the court seemingly ignored the important point that the woman made a complaint and was medically examined.

"We know that even in the West rape victims often fail to report the crimes and, here, where the prospect of social ostracism of the victim is greater, even fewer reports are made," Professor Sarkar explained. "Here the poor woman went through with the complaint."

She said the views of many Indians toward rape showed both class and sexist prejudice. She noted that most victims were members of the

poorest groups. In these communities mass rapes are really punitive actions by regionally dominant clans or the police authorities, she said.

Professor Sarkar brought the case to the attention of three colleagues, two of them men. They debated the matter and last September wrote an open letter to the chief justice, Y. V. Chandrachud, asking that the case be reopened. "A case like this with its cold-blooded legalism snuffs out all aspirations for the protection of human rights of millions of Mathuras in the Indian countryside," they said.

The justice, dismissing the view of some male lawyers that many rapes were the result of enticement, said that women in the villages were raped not because they were provocatively dressed but to wreak vengeance on adversaries. Rape of a member of a foe's family, he said, is considered the worst thing possible.

While some feminists here think that the raising of the Mathura case has advanced understanding of the issue, there has been no determination on the appeal.

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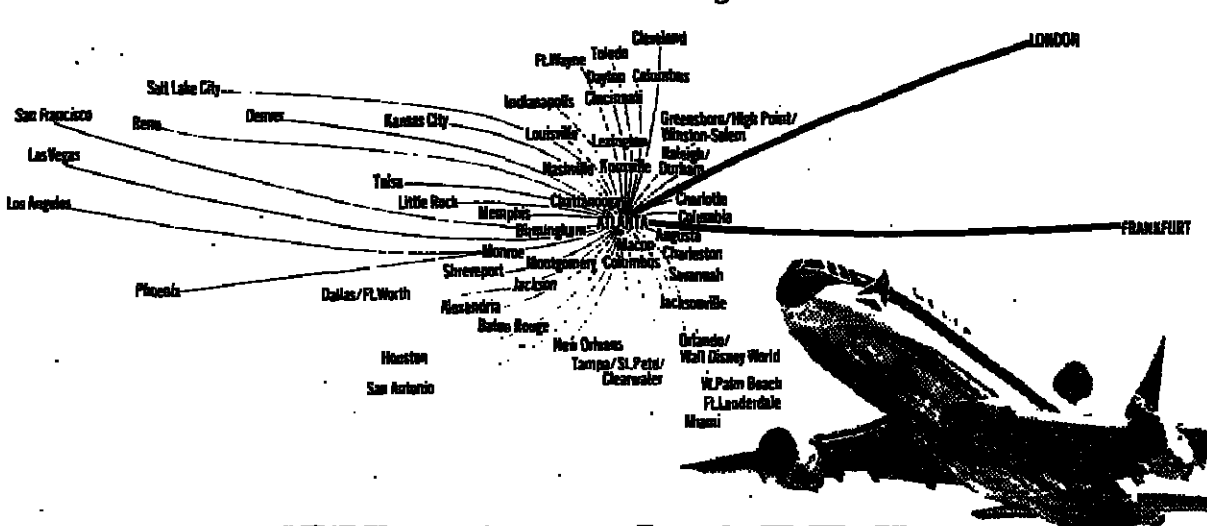
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Films in Paris

'Electric Horseman' Is Illuminating Despite a Few Short Circuits

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, April 22 (AP) — In one sense, "The Electric Horseman" (in French, "Le Cheval Électrique") is Shakespearean, for its protagonists would sacrifice their lives for a good cause.

He is a rodeo rider who, engaged to marry, gives millions of fans and is summoned for a personal appearance in a Las Vegas nightclub because his sponsors are holding a sales convention in the Nevada, Babylon.

His empty notoriety depresses him and his only consolation is the bottle as he yearns for the open spaces, fresh air and the simple life. Horrified that the noble horse he has been allotted has been drugged, he rides away to nurse his mount in the wilderness. The police are soon in hot pursuit and the story receives wide coverage, bringing him strong support from the public. An aggressive woman journalist, eager to expose the scandal, aids him in his flight.

Sydney Pollack is akin to the French dramatist, Breton, in his social purpose. His "They Shoot Horses, Don't They?" pictured the exploitation behind the scenes of the marathon dance competitions of the 1930s, with similarly indignant protest. Here he tends to hold his horses, probably remembering W.D. Howells' comment that

American spectators like tragedies with happy endings.

The general scene is vividly drawn at the start. The attempt at character depiction is slapdash; the colors are too thickly laid on and the cowboy and the press lady, so far as they are recognizable types, are exaggerated. Yet from the loud depiction there occasionally comes an echo of something sharply observed and true. After the rider's escape from the gaudy carnival, Pollack and his scriptwriters seem lost, not knowing when to let go. The final half-hour is a collection of anticlimaxes.

Robert Redford as the despondent hero, homesick for the range, gives his best performance in a long while, conveying the winning naivete and pride of the gilded slave of commercialism quite movingly. Jane Fonda, though still giving a familiar imitation of herself, is acceptable as the inquiring reporter, and John Saxon suggests the cold steel of the breakfast-food boss.

Some years ago the celebrated music critic Ernest Newman declared that Angus Heriot's volume on the castrati constituted the definitive work on the rather distasteful matter. Heriot's history may be definitive, but it was not the last word.

"Le voci bianche" (at the Elysees, Lincoln, the Hauteville and the 7th Arrondissement in its original version) has been given the French title "Le sexe des anges" as a box-office lure.

Personalities

Princess Ashraf Reflects Her Own Mirror of Iran

By Judy Klemesrud

NEW YORK (AP) — The French called her "the Black Panther" because of her dark coloring and her combative nature. And some of her Iranian countrymen, she was "the real power behind the throne" because of the influence she supposedly exerted on her twin brother, the deposed Shah of Iran.

But these days, Princess Ashraf Pahlavi, 60, is pushing a book rather than wielding much power. She sits in her opulent triplex apartment at 65th and Park Avenue, an apartment once owned by the late Charles Revson and before that by Helena Rubinstein, and receives the reporters who come one by one to listen to her talk about her book, "Faces in a Mirror." In it, she defends her brother's regime and criticizes those, including President Carter and United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, who she feels let her brother down. Although she looks pale and tired, Princess Ashraf is still no doubt the small, woman with the emerald ring on her right hand and the heart-shaped diamond pendant around her neck is a princess-in-exile. Before she goes to talk to reporters, she insists on a pre-interview, to make sure the reporter is "friendly." (The New York Times refused to submit to this pre-interview.)

Battery of Guards

After that, a reporter must pass through a battery of well-tailored young male security guards, one of whom commands a German shepherd guard dog that snarled at a photographer.

When asked about the elaborate security arrangements, the princess began talking about her 34-year-old son, Shahriar Shafik, who was shot to death last December as he walked on a Paris street. Two years earlier, a Rolls-Royce carrying Princess Ashraf was attacked by gunmen on the French Riviera. Her son-in-law was killed but the princess escaped unhurt.

So now, recently returned from visiting her brother in Egypt, the princess stays mostly in her triplex, protected by her security guards and the German shepherd.

"I hardly ever go out," she said. "I stay home in the apartment and do my work. I'm working on the framework for my second book, which will also be about my country."

'I Feel Free'

Does she feel like a prisoner? No, she said, fingering the diamond pendant. "I feel free, I don't worry about anything. I could go to the movies or the theater if I wanted to as long as I had a guard with me. Just that I have no pleasure in life anymore, with everything that has happened to me and my children."

Princess Ashraf said she spent months tape-recording her memoirs, which an editor from Hachette Hall fashioned into "Faces in a Mirror." Already there are

60,000 copies in print, produced on what a spokesman for the publisher called a "crash schedule."

She bristled when the subject of her family's money was brought up. "They say my brother took \$75 billion out of Iran, and I took \$3 billion out," she said. "But during this revolution, not one penny has been taken out. Whatever we had, we left behind. I left about \$300 million behind, most of which I made selling land and from a resort in the north of Iran, which had 2,000 villas. I became very rich selling land."

(The New York Times reported last November that a document from the office of Princess Ashraf, dated Sept. 17, 1978, and addressed to the Bank Melli of Iran, asked for the transfer of 50 million rials to her account at the Union Bank of Switzerland in Geneva, in connection with a trip she was making abroad. The deposit was to be made in dollars, amounting to \$708,000, and the code name Sapia was to be used for bank identification purposes.)

Her current financial situation, she said, is "comfortable." She said she had sold her only house in Tehran as well as two adjacent townhouses she owned on New York's Beekman Place. Her only remaining property, besides the Park Avenue triplex, she said, is a seaside villa on the French Riviera.

The princess, who in 1934 became one of the first women in Iran to appear in public unveiled and who fought for years for women's emancipation in her country, said that one of the "saddest" things about the revolution was seeing photographs of Iranian women wearing the traditional chadors again.

"That breaks my heart," she said. "I remember how fantastic our women were, how exactly like the European women they were, so well-educated, and now they are becoming so backward again. The Iranian woman is back in the home, and it makes me really unhappy."

Princess Ashraf herself seemed almost liberated from birth. She grew up playing with her twin brother and his male friends and was never especially attracted to the role of traditional wife and mother — even though she married three times and had three children.

"I have never been a good mother," she said softly. "Because of my way of life, I was not with my children very much. But I am a good mother in that I always insisted they get a good education, which I didn't have because I was born a female."

Her 'Way of Life'

Her "way of life" included visiting Stalin in Moscow at the height of the Cold War, when Iran was being threatened by the Soviet Union; serving as a courier for Operation Ajax, a 1953 U.S. Central Intelligence Agency operation that led to the fall of Iranian Prime Minister Mohammed Mossadegh, who had banished her from the country, and serving as head of the Iranian delegation and chairman of the Human Rights Commission at the United Nations.

Today, Princess Ashraf is still married to her third husband, Mehdi Bushchri, an Iranian businessman and film producer who lives in Paris and whom she rarely sees. Her surviving children are a 39-year-old son by her first marriage, Shahram, whom she describes as "a philosopher man and an environmentalist who is against killing fish," and a 29-year-old daughter by her second marriage, Azadeh, "who is in Paris fighting the new regime in any way she can." The princess also has four grandchildren.

Her "best friend in New York City," she said, has been David Rockefeller. "He came to see me when I came here and he came to see me when my son was killed," she said. "He is a very good friend, and whenever I need something, I call him."

It is a magnificent screen panorama of 18th-century Rome in all its sparkling grandeur and wretched misery.

Imaginatively designed and costumed by Pierluigi Pizzi, superbly photographed by Ennio Guarnieri and guided by the co-direction of Pasquale Festa Campanile and Massimo Franciosa, it evokes magically the Eternal City of two centuries ago. Its pictorial quality and recreation of period are of flawless grace, ravishing the eye. Theatricality, alas, it falters in its narrative and, like the pitiful victims of the

knife it describes, lacks vigor and virility.

There are no forbidden subjects in free lands. Authors are judged by the art of their presentation of whatever they select to write about — at least by civilized commentators. The Restoration dramatists made senility, castration and venereal disease jokes for enduring comedies. The makers of "Le voci bianche" seem in doubt as to what to do. Hesitating over many possible approaches, they compromise by experimenting with several.

Meo is a low Roman rascal who

to pay off family debts and have some coins to jingle in his jeans sells his young brother to be converted into an everlasting soprano. The boy flees and his brother must replace him, but, though posing as a white voice, he has bribed the surgeon to spare him. Later, however, when he gets a princess with child, her husband demands a thorough examination and to save his neck he is forced to undergo the operation.

As a result of uncertain handling, the story keeps changing complexion. Sometimes it borders on ribald farce, sometimes it is shock melodrama, sometimes it is boudoir intrigue, sometimes it seems on the verge of making some positive statement. Its two best sequences are widely separated. One is that in which an elderly castrato laments his ghastly existence and the other is that in which the audience of sadistic ladies and gentlemen respond with mocking laughter at a duo of castrati singing a love duet.

The cast is well-chosen and succeeds in characterizing the dramatic personae persuasively. Polo Ferrari is the ruthless rogue, the dominating figure, while in support are Sandra Milo, Anouk Aimee, Vittorio Caprioli, Claudio Gora and Philippe Leroy.

For its visual beauty alone it is worthy of your attention despite its uneven treatment of a strange chapter in the history of human cruelty.

"Inferno" is yet another horror movie and the most horrible thing about it is that it is at the Danton and the Ermitage in English. It is unlikely that even the worst of the B-picture hair-raisers ever ventured further into pure imbecility to single spines. The macabre is let loose to rampage unchecked, like an enraged maniac wriggled from a straitjacket. It has been manufactured to induce the jitters, but instead it suffers from the jitters, jumping from Rome to New York to recount rubbish about the doings of modern witches and wizards. It has its share of repellent episodes. In one a man trying to drown a bag full of cats falls into a swamp in Central Park and is devoured by rats. Such delicious visions pale before the awful thought that stuff of this nature gets before the cameras. Dario Argento is guilty of writing and directing it.



Redford getting fond of Fonda in "The Electric Horseman."

Alive Now Only in His Fiction

Poland: Singer's People Are Gone

By John Darnon

WARSAW (AP) — "You always speak of Krochmalna Street. Why haven't you ever taken me there?" says Betty, a character in Isaac Bashevis Singer's novel "Shosha."

Singer was invited by a Polish literary group to attend a writers' conference here next month. The Nobel Prize winner, who is 85 years old and has not returned to his homeland since World War II, politely declined and set down his reason in a letter:

"It would be for me a terrible emotional strain to see Poland without my people, without those who were close to me and who have perished for sins they have never committed. I just don't have the strength to go through this ordeal at the present time and in my advanced age."

Singer's "people" live only in his books. From "Shosha":

"We reached Krochmalna Street and the stench I recalled from my childhood struck me first — a blend of burned oil, rotten fruit, and chimney smoke. Everything was the same — the cobblestone pavement, the steep gutter, the balconies hung with wash. We passed a factory with wire-latticed windows and a blind wall with a wooden gate. I never saw it open in all my youth. Every house here was bound up with memories."

The stench is gone now, and so are the houses. Like all of the streets in the former ghetto, which once covered fully a third of the city, it has been transformed into Warsaw's postwar vision of the future.

In the other sections of the former ghetto, the apartment buildings were constructed on mounds, plateaus really, that contain the rubble of war in which the bones of thousands of victims rest. But that is not true of Krochmalna Street.

The factory is gone, of course. So are the fruit sellers. The pavement is tar. The balconies on the high-rises where there are any — are stacked one on top of the other. No one uses them; instead of wash they bear television antennas.

"No. 5 contained a yeshiva in which I had studied for a term. There was a ritual bath in the courtyard, where matrons came in the evening to immerse themselves. I used to see them emerge clean and flushed. Someone told me that this building had been the home of Rabbi Itche Meir Alter, the founder of the Gur dynasty generations ago. In my time the yeshiva had been part of the Grodzisk house of prayer. Its beadle was a drunk. When he had a drop too much, he told tales of saints, dybbuks, half-mad squares, and sorcerers."

"No. 4 was a huge bazaar, Yanah's court, which had two gates — one leading into Krochmalna and the other into Mirowska Street. They sold everything here — fruit, vegetables, dairy, geese, fish."

There were stores selling secondhand shoes and old clothes of all kinds.

"That is one of the two buildings," said Jacob Zalcman, leading the way to 46 Krochmalna. He meant one of the two buildings on the street that were reconstructed from a hulk after the war so that they retained some distinctive features, archways, grillwork, balconies and grit. Behind a ground-floor window encrusted with dirt could be seen a second-hand-furniture shop, where a workman, bending over a table piled with bottles, cans and brushes, was sanding a table leg.

"There were so many shops," Zalcman recalled. "There were stands outside selling fruit, shoelaces, perfume. Cobblers, barbers, tailors. It was not" — his voice dropped — "a safe place to walk in — thieves."

Zalcman, who is 63, and his friend Izak Kamer, 70, do not feel at home on Krochmalna Street. No Jews live there now, so the two men prefer to show visitors the Jewish cemetery and Nozik Shul, Warsaw's only remaining synagogue, which survived the war because the Nazis used it as a stable.

Today the synagogue sits unused, its windows broken, with pigeons flying in and out. Services are held in a tiny apartment next door and presided over by a ritual slaughterer since there is not one rabbi left in Poland. The government is rebuilding Nozik Shul, but the project has already taken two years and is nowhere near completion. "The synagogue will remain," Kamer said. "But the youngest of us is 53. In 10 years we'll all be gone. There will be nobody left to pray in it."

Zalcman does not have vivid prewar memories of Krochmalna Street because, like most of the perhaps 1,000 Jews who live here, he came from eastern Poland, having escaped extermination at the hands of the Nazis by fleeing to the Soviet Union.

"It always swarmed with prostitutes, pimps and petty thieves in torn jackets. In my time, the boss here had been Blind Itche, chief of the pickpocketers, proprietor of brothels, a swaggerer and knife carrier. Somewhere in No. 11 or 13 lived Fat Reizele, a woman who weighed 300 pounds. Reizele was supposed to conduct business with white slavers from Buenos Aires. She was also a procurer of servant girls. Many games were played in the place. You drew numbers from a bag and could win a police whistle, a chocolate doll that sat up and cried 'Mama.'"

In the letter declining the invitation to visit Warsaw Singer concluded: "I am afraid I will have to continue to write about the Poland that I remember. After all, all literature is about the past."

Excerpts from "Shosha," ©1978, Isaac Bashevis Singer

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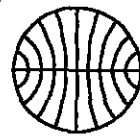
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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Hoechst Boosts Dividend on Higher Profit

FRANKFURT, April 22 (AP-DJ) — Hoechst indicated a strong rise in profit for 1979 and said it plans to boost its dividend. The board of the chemical giant is proposing a dividend of 7 Deutsche marks per share for 1979, compared with 6 DM in 1978.

The dividend payout would total 259.4 million DM, up from 215.8 million DM in 1978. The two figures taken together approximate the net profit for each year.

In addition, the board is proposing an increase in authorized capital of 250 million DM. The Hoechst annual meeting is scheduled for June 3.

Also Plans to Maintain Earnings, Diversify

ARNHEM, The Netherlands, April 22 (AP-DJ) — Also expects to maintain a reasonable earnings level this year but says it will direct its policy in the coming years toward improving the group's product mix.

Company officials said at a press briefing that sales growth lies in the production of pharmaceuticals, coatings and chemical products, which together accounted for 49 percent of group turnover in 1979.

Chemical fibers, which gradually have declined as a percentage of total turnover in the past decade, probably will not show important growth in the coming years, they said.

Washington Bank Negotiating Sale to Arabs

WASHINGTON, April 22 (WP) — Executives of Washington's third largest banking company, Financial General Bankshares, are negotiating to sell out to a group of Middleast investors led by the former head of Saudi Arabia's intelligence agency.

But weekend negotiating sessions failed to bring any agreement on price to the year-old fight for control of the \$2.2-billion asset company that owns 145 banking offices. A group headed by Sheikh Kamal Adham of Saudi Arabia is offering \$150 million, or \$28.56 a share, for the shares it does not already own.

The negotiations, which were arranged by Armand Hammer, chairman of Occidental Petroleum and a shareholder in the Washington bank, are the first sign of any movement of the Middleast group's effort to buy control of Financial General since December, 1978, when it secretly bought 18 percent of the company's stock with the help of former White House Budget Director Bert Lance.

Memorex, Fujitsu Plan Technical Exchange

SANTA CLARA, Calif., April 22 (AP-DJ) — Memorex said it and a subsidiary have entered into a cross-licensing and technical exchange agreement with Fujitsu of Japan.

The agreement provides for Fujitsu to manufacture the Memorex model 100 eight-inch disc drive, a data storage part, both for its own use and to help Memorex satisfy its worldwide marketing needs. The agreement also provides for Fujitsu's continued technical support of future eight-inch disc products from the U.S. computer periphery firm.

U.S. Gives Green Light on Pipeline Project

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP) — The administration granted federal right-of-way yesterday for construction of a 1,500-mile pipeline from the West Coast to the interior, fulfilling its promise to speed up the project to ease transport of Alaskan oil.

Federal law forbids exporting Alaska oil and the surplus now must be transported by tankers through the Panama Canal to ports on the Gulf Coast. The administration agreed to grant the necessary federal approvals quickly when it selected the proposal of Northern Tier Pipeline.

The Northern Tier project proposes to establish a deep-water terminal at Port Angeles, Wash., where tankers from Alaska would unload. From there, the oil would move through pipelines across Washington, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota and western Minnesota to a distribution center at Clearbrook, in Minnesota.

Wallenberg to Join Dillon Read Board

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP-DJ) — Swedish financier and industrialist Marcus Wallenberg is to join the board of Dillon Read as part of an agreement for the U.S. investment house to take over Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken's U.S. securities unit. The Swedish bank in exchange will take an undisclosed minority share in Dillon Read. Mr. Wallenberg is honorary chairman of the parent Swedish bank.

Fed Draws Mixed Support On Credit Issue Abroad

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP-DJ) — Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker is getting mixed support from central banks of other major industrial countries in holding down the increase in foreign and domestic bank loans to U.S. customers to less than 9 percent in 1980.

Mr. Volcker last week dispatched a letter to the central banks of major West European countries and Japan asking them to urge banks in their countries to limit loans to U.S. customers in line with the objectives of the U.S. credit restraint program to combat inflation.

The Fed chairman said when he announced the program in mid-March that he would be in touch with foreign central banks to seek their cooperation.

It was reported from Tokyo, Zurich, Frankfurt and Rome today that the Japanese, Swiss, West German and Italian central banks were asking domestic credit institutions to hold down their lending to U.S. borrowers to support the U.S. anti-inflation effort.

Others were more cautious. The Bank of England said in London that it was considering "how best to respond." The Bank of France said in Paris that no action had yet been taken, but a decision would be made shortly. In Amsterdam, a spokesman for the Nederlandse Bank declined to comment on the letter.

Hanso Mayekawa, governor of the Bank of Japan, said that the U.S. credit restraints would help to contain inflation — a problem facing nearly all of the world's industrial and developing countries — and would contribute to international monetary stability. The Japanese central bank had advised banks in that country to support the Fed's action.

"The Bundesbank emphatically supports the intentions of the U.S. central bank," said a statement from the West German central bank today. A spokesman explained that the Bundesbank was (Continued on Page 10, Col. 3)

Pernod Buys Liggett Unit

MONTEVALE, N.J., April 22 — Pernod Ricard of Paris has agreed to purchase Liggett Group's Austin Nichols subsidiary for \$97.5 million in cash, the two companies announced today.

The announcement came as Austin Nichols Ltd., the U.K. cigarette, liquor and gambling company, is encountering court obstruction in several states to its \$415-million bid to take over Liggett. Grand Met, whose bid was announced on April 14, was believed to be mainly interested in Austin Nichols.

The purchase by Ricard is to become final on expiration of the required waiting period under applicable anti-trust laws, today's announcement said. Austin Nichols will continue to operate under its present management.

Liquor Competition
Austin Nichols is one of three Liggett subsidiaries in the liquor business. In 1979 it had sales of \$66.3 million and net income of \$2.3 million. Liggett said the sale would not affect the other two subsidiaries, Paddington (which distributes J&B Scotch) and Carillon Importers.

Pernod Ricard is an international producer and marketer of liquor, soft drinks and wine, mainly outside the United States. It said the purchase would help it to penetrate the North American market.

Grand Met produces J&B Scotch, currently a leader in the U.S. market. Austin Nichols produces Wild Turkey, a premier bourbon. Observers had speculated that the Grand Met takeover bid was a ploy to force Liggett to negotiate for the sale of Austin Nichols.

87 Countries Agree

Unctad Group Drafts Multinationals Code

GENEVA, April 22 — A conference of 87 countries has succeeded in drawing up a code of conduct proposed by developing countries for multinational governmental policies of multinational corporations.

Long sought by the Third World as a weapon against restrictive business practices in international trade, the code announced today will go to the United Nations General Assembly for adoption as a non-binding resolution.

It provides for no international measures to ensure enforcement, but the UN Conference on Trade and Development (Unctad) is asked to see that developing countries get help in controlling the activities of foreign-based firms.

Conference chairman, Jose Sanchez Munoz of Argentina, today called the code an important step forward in relations between industrialized and developing countries. The U.S. delegation leader, Stuart Benson, welcomed it as a potential significant factor in the liberalization of international trade and a positive development in the North-South dialogue.

To ensure the success of the negotiations, the developing countries had to drop their demand that the code be binding on governments. A major issue that had prevented agreement at a first session of the conference last year, after four years of preparatory work, was overcome at the successful three-

Substitution-Account Plan To Star at Hamburg Talks

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, April 22 (WP) — Although oil-consuming countries — including the poorer ones — appear able to finance an aggregate \$120-billion international payment deficit this year with ease, world leaders will discuss additional ways of financing red ink of similar magnitudes in later years.

That was the gist of a press conference held yesterday by Assistant Treasury Secretary Fred Bergsten to describe the agenda of meetings to be held later this week in Hamburg by the Interim Committee of the International Monetary Fund and the Development Committee, a joint responsibility of the IMF and World Bank designed to assist poor countries.

The Hamburg sessions will be held against the backdrop of what Mr. Bergsten called "the somber world economic outlook." But he cautioned that there will be no final decisions in Hamburg.

"In fact," he said, "there are no fixed timetables, and I think it is a virtue to remain flexible on the timing of these things."

Substitution Account

Among specific questions that will be discussed, but not settled, is the much-debated Substitution Account, which would allow official dollar holders to put U.S. currency on deposit at the IMF in exchange for a new form of internationally backed currency. This would be denominated in special drawing rights, the IMF-created paper money that will be backed by a mix of national currencies and gold.

Mr. Bergsten said that, as reported previously, the intent is to start the Substitution Account — a voluntary plan — at a total of about \$20 billion and let it rise to about \$20 billion in a few years. It would amount to a modest shift in reserve assets from dollars to SDRs.

He said that the surplus generated by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries this year would be about \$120 billion, of which about \$70 billion will reflect a deficit in the rich, developing world, and \$50 billion among the poor nations.

In contrast to the first oil shock of 1973-75, the burden is being borne this time by stronger countries among the industrial nations, such as West Germany and Japan, and the more advanced among the poorer ones who have easier access to private capital markets.

But because OPEC surpluses are expected to continue to pile up, rather than be dissipated quickly as was the case last time, Mr. Bergsten said that countries in deficit must solve more of their problems by "adjustment" (which means

depressing their economies) rather than borrowing to cover their higher costs.

He said that the IMF is in a good, liquid position to meet rising loan demands, and already had eased its strict conditions for loan applicants. He hinted that at Hamburg there will be discussions of further IMF flexibility, and that "the IMF will consider borrowing from the stronger countries."

den sharing. That is a central point in the whole scheme," said Italy's Treasury Minister, Filippo Pandolfi, who chaired the meeting.

Privately, some ministers and officials say the Carter administration's inflexible stance on the highly technical question of "maintaining the account's value" threatens agreement on a useful monetary reform measure that could help defuse some of the tension that rising oil prices are creating in the world financial system.

Yesterday and at talks in Sicily over the weekend, officials say the European finance ministers agreed that the rapid buildup of surplus dollars in the hands of oil-exporting countries that is implied by the latest oil price rise posed a grave threat to the fragile health of the international economy.

The ministers agreed that the Substitution Account offered the best way of allowing governments

to reduce the share of dollars in their reserves in an orderly way.

But they want the United States to accept some of the risk that the IMF will take when it starts buying unwanted dollars in exchange for new international currency guaranteed by special drawing rights. The IMF could find itself technically bankrupt if the dollars it buys for the Substitution Account sink to less than the value of the SDR bonds it issues against them.

NYSE Prices Soar, Trading Heavy

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, April 22 — Buy recommendations from a number of leading market analysts brought institutions off the sidelines today and triggered an explosive rally in New York Stock Exchange prices. Trading was heavy.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which fell 4.21 points yesterday to a two-year low, was ahead 25.68 at 3 p.m. and finished with a gain of 30.72 at 789.85. Since the Dow had lost 32.42 points during the past six sessions, the market was ripe for a rally, brokers said.

The buying actually began late yesterday, with the Dow trimming its losses. Observers said a number of analysts advised clients to replace borrowed shares they had sold earlier at a profit and begin buying.

Advancing issues paced decliners about 5-to-1 as turnover swelled to 48 million shares from 27.36 million yesterday.

Investors Encouraged

Analysis said reports indicating the economy apparently has slipped into a recession have been discounted. Investors are encouraged that interest rates have started to come down from record highs.

Sony was the most active issue, up 1/4 to 8 1/4. IBM was second, up 1/4 to 54 1/4 and Norton Simon next, up 1/4 to 11 1/4.

General Motors, which hit a five-year low yesterday, was eighth most active and up 1 1/4 to 41 1/4. Nevertheless, after the close it reported first-quarter net of 52 cents a share, down from \$4.39 a share in the year-ago period.

Heavy layoffs announced last week by GM and Ford Motor mean U.S. automakers will produce 29 percent fewer cars in the second quarter this year than in the comparable 1979 period. Ward's Automotive Reports noted. The automakers had been planning a 23-percent cut. Ford was up 1/4 to 23 1/4.

Tecaco, which reported a near doubling in first-quarter earnings, was ahead 1 1/4 to 34 1/4 in active trading. Other oils were higher. Exxon was up 1/4 to 59 1/4. California Standard 4 1/4 to 69 1/4. Ohio Standard 1 1/4 to 87 1/4. Indiana Standard 4 1/4 to 98 1/4 and Phillips 2 1/4 to 42 1/4.

Brokerage shares were among the strongest performers. Merrill Lynch climbed 1 1/4 to 19 1/4. Shearson Loeb Rhoades 4 1/4 to 26. Bache Group 1 1/4 to 8 1/4 and E.F. Hutton 3 1/4 to 23 1/4. Faine Webber, which rose 3/4 to 12 1/4, said it expects to report a "ma-

terial loss" for its second fiscal quarter because of a number of extraordinary costs. Chairman James Davant said the overall financial position remains satisfactory and the company is confident its operational problems are on the way to being resolved and that "we have made substantial progress towards the resumption of normal operating efficiency."

Xerox, up 2 1/4 to 51 1/4, announced that it might be willing to reduce its

profit margins to make itself more competitive. President David Kearns told security analysts that the company will have to take some action this year to increase its competitive edge, such as adjusting prices or changing its distribution.

However, he said the company will only take such action if profit margins are able to spring back to present levels in a short time. Xerox had a pre-tax profit margin of 17 percent in its first quarter.

On the American Stock Exchange, Dome Petroleum was the most active issue and up 4 1/4 to 56 1/4. Resorts International class A rose 2 1/4 to 27 1/4. Houston Oil & Minerals was third, up 1 1/4 to 21.

In Chicago, prices of wheat and soybeans closed irregularly higher, corn mixed and oats higher. Wheat was up 1 1/4 to 6 cents; corn off 1/4 to 1 1/4; oats unchanged to up 1; and soybeans up 1/4 to 4 cents.

U.S. Prices Surge, Orders Fall in March

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, April 22 — Consumer prices surged 1.4 percent in March for the third month in a row, the Labor Department reported today.

But new orders received by manufacturers of durable goods fell 3.2 percent last month, the Commerce Department reported, after a drop of 0.2 percent in February. The March fall was the biggest since the 4.3 percent in July, 1979.

Shipments fell 2.4 percent in March after a 0.2-percent decline in February, and the backlog of unfilled orders rose 0.7 percent after a 1-percent rise in February.

Inflation during the first quarter was 18.1 percent figured on a compounded annual rate. Grocery prices took a sudden 1.1-percent jump in March, while energy inflation cooled slightly. Food and beverage prices had registered no change in February and risen 0.1 percent in January.

With prices soaring, the real earnings of an average urban blue collar worker with a non-working wife and two children — after deducting inflation and taxes — declined 0.8 percent in March alone and were down 7.9 percent from a year ago.

Robert Russell, director of the Council on Wage and Price Stability, told the Joint Economic Committee of Congress today that although the March increase was expected, the administration was surprised by the big jump in food prices.

Comex Cuts Gold Margin

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP-DJ) — The Commodity Exchange today announced a reduction of margin requirements for gold, silver and copper futures contracts effective tomorrow.

that with just a leveling-off of interest rates there would be a full four-point drop in the consumer price index. He said another four points will come off the rate of increase if crude oil prices are held to no more than a 20-percent increase this year.

He said that with these possibilities it is reasonable to assume close to a single digit inflation rate — on an annual basis — by year's end. However, Mr. Russell was less optimistic about the economy's ability to achieve a significant reduction in

the underlying inflation rate, which is running at about 12 percent. He told the committee it will take several years of continued economic moderation to lower the underlying inflation rate to an acceptable 5 percent.

On an unadjusted basis, the index for all urban consumers at 239.8 was up 14.7 percent from a year earlier.

The seasonally adjusted index for urban wage earners and clerical workers, which covers about half the population, also rose 1.4 percent after increases of 1.4 percent in February and January. On an unadjusted basis, this index was up 1.4 percent in March and up 14.6 percent from a year earlier.

The department said average hourly earnings rose 0.9 percent in March after increases of 0.5 percent in the previous two months, but the number of hours worked fell 0.3 percent.

The consumer price index for urban workers stood at 239.8 in March, which means goods and services which cost \$100 in 1967 now cost \$239.80. Put another way, it means a 1967 dollar now is worth 41.7 cents.

Survey Deflates Financial Results Of U.S. Industry

NEW YORK (AP-DJ) — U.S. corporate financial results look less than terrific after adjusting for inflation, according to a survey by accounting firm Price Waterhouse.

It said that, based on results of 120 industrial companies, inflation-adjusted income from continuing operations represented just about 60 percent of earnings before the inflation adjustment.

Return on net assets for those companies was 7.9 percent on an inflation-adjusted basis, compared with 16 percent before the adjustment, according to Joseph Connor, chairman and senior partner.

The inflation-adjusted results changed the dividend ratio picture as well. The 120 companies showed a payout ratio of 69 percent, compared with 33 percent before inflation adjustments, Mr. Connor said.

The survey showed also that the effective income tax rate of the 120 companies was about 41 percent before adjusting for inflation and 59 percent after an adjustment based on the constant dollar method (employing the consumer price index) or 55 percent using the current cost method.

A Correction

Chile's second-largest private commercial bank, Banco de Credito e Inversiones, is seeking to syndicate a \$30-million loan in the Euro-market carrying a margin of 1 1/4 percent over the London interbank rate for three years and 1 1/4 percent over Libor for the final five years. The split of the margin was incorrectly reported Monday, and a sentence printed out of place made the amount being sought unclear.

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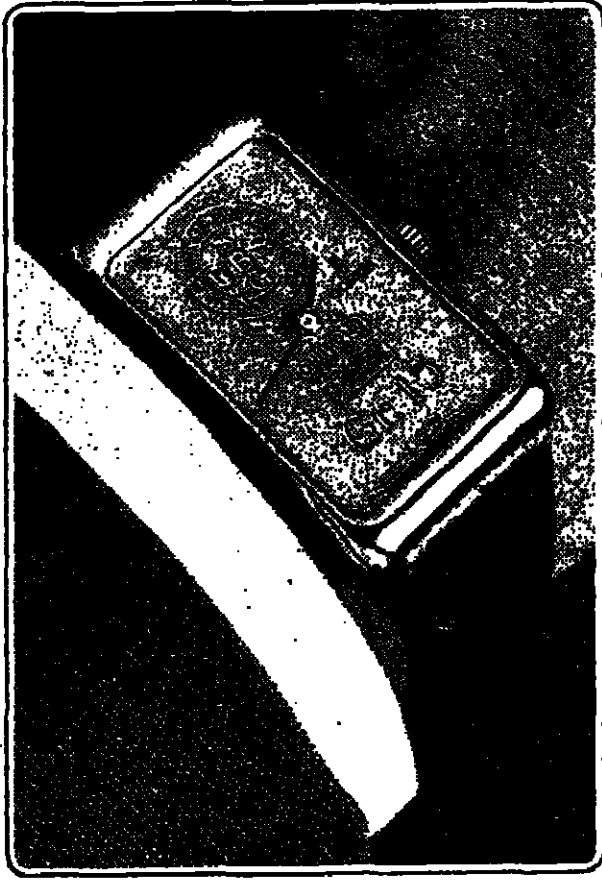
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The ingot watch by CORUM, an authentic Swiss ingot, 999.90 pure gold



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These Debentures having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.



ENTE NAZIONALE PER L'ENERGIA ELETTRICA

U.S. \$ 200,000,000

Floating Rate Debentures due 1987, these Debentures may be converted, at the holders' option, into 10 % Fixed Rate Debentures due 1995

Guaranteed by the Republic of Italy

Société Générale

Banco di Roma	Bank of Tokyo International Limited
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.	Banque Nationale de Paris
Barclays International Group	Credito Italiano London

الاصلاحية

3%	14%	19%	24%	29%	34%	39%	44%	49%	54%	59%	64%	69%	74%	79%	84%	89%	94%	99%	104%	109%	114%	119%	124%	129%	134%	139%	144%	149%	154%	159%	164%	169%	174%	179%	184%	189%	194%	199%	204%	209%	214%	219%	224%	229%	234%	239%	244%	249%	254%	259%	264%	269%	274%	279%	284%	289%	294%	299%	304%	309%	314%	319%	324%	329%	334%	339%	344%	349%	354%	359%	364%	369%	374%	379%	384%	389%	394%	399%	404%	409%	414%	419%	424%	429%	434%	439%	444%	449%	454%	459%	464%	469%	474%	479%	484%	489%	494%	499%	504%	509%	514%	519%	524%	529%	534%	539%	544%	549%	554%	559%	564%	569%	574%	579%	584%	589%	594%	599%	604%	609%	614%	619%	624%	629%	634%	639%	644%	649%	654%	659%	664%	669%	674%	679%	684%	689%	694%	699%	704%	709%	714%	719%	724%	729%	734%	739%	744%	749%	754%	759%	764%	769%	774%	779%	784%	789%	794%	799%	804%	809%	814%	819%	824%	829%	834%	839%	844%	849%	854%	859%	864%	869%	874%	879%	884%	889%	894%	899%	904%	909%	914%	919%	924%	929%	934%	939%	944%	949%	954%	959%	964%	969%	974%	979%	984%	989%	994%	999%	1004%	1009%	1014%	1019%	1024%	1029%	1034%	1039%	1044%	1049%	1054%	1059%	1064%	1069%	1074%	1079%	1084%	1089%	1094%	1099%	1104%	1109%	1114%	1119%	1124%	1129%	1134%	1139%	1144%	1149%	1154%	1159%	1164%	1169%	1174%	1179%	1184%	1189%	1194%	1199%	1204%	1209%	1214%	1219%	1224%	1229%	1234%	1239%	1244%	1249%	1254%	1259%	1264%	1269%	1274%	1279%	1284%	1289%	1294%	1299%	1304%	1309%	1314%	1319%	1324%	1329%	1334%	1339%	1344%	1349%	1354%	1359%	1364%	1369%	1374%	1379%	1384%	1389%	1394%	1399%	1404%	1409%	1414%	1419%	1424%	1429%	1434%	1439%	1444%	1449%	1454%	1459%	1464%	1469%	1474%	1479%	1484%	1489%	1494%	1499%	1504%	1509%	1514%	1519%	1524%	1529%	1534%	1539%	1544%	1549%	1554%	1559%	1564%	1569%	1574%	1579%	1584%	1589%	1594%	1599%	1604%	1609%	1614%	1619%	1624%	1629%	1634%	1639%	1644%	1649%	1654%	1659%	1664%	1669%	1674%	1679%	1684%	1689%	1694%	1699%	1704%	1709%	1714%	1719%	1724%	1729%	1734%	1739%	1744%	1749%	1754%	1759%	1764%	1769%	1774%	1779%	1784%	1789%	1794%	1799%	1804%	1809%	1814%	1819%	1824%	1829%	1834%	1839%	1844%	1849%	1854%	1859%	1864%	1869%	1874%	1879%	1884%	1889%	1894%	1899%	1904%	1909%	1914%	1919%	1924%	1929%	1934%	1939%	1944%	1949%	1954%	1959%	1964%	1969%	1974%	1979%	1984%	1989%	1994%	1999%	2004%	2009%	2014%	2019%	2024%	2029%	2034%	2039%	2044%	2049%	2054%	2059%	2064%	2069%	2074%	2079%	2084%	2089%	2094%	2099%	2104%	2109%	2114%	2119%	2124%	2129%	2134%	2139%	2144%	2149%	2154%	2159%	2164%	2169%	2174%	2179%	2184%	2189%	2194%	2199%	2204%	2209%	2214%	2219%	2224%	2229%	2234%	2239%	2244%	2249%	2254%	2259%	2264%	2269%	2274%	2279%	2284%	2289%	2294%	2299%	2304%	2309%	2314%	2319%	2324%	2329%	2334%	2339%	2344%	2349%	2354%	2359%	2364%	2369%	2374%	2379%	2384%	2389%	2394%	23
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U.S. Commodity Prices

High Low Close Cng | April 21, 1999

72.20	72.20	72.30	72.50	+17	Owns: High Land
72.20	72.20	72.30	72.50	+17	
72.20	72.20	72.30	72.50	+17	
72.20	72.20	72.30	72.50	+17	
72.20	72.20	72.30	72.50	+17	
LUMBER					
1000 bd. ft.					
Jul	167.00	165.00	167.00		
Aug	170.00	168.00	170.00		
Sep	170.00	168.00	170.00		
Oct	170.00	168.00	170.00		
Nov	170.00	168.00	170.00		
Dec	170.00	168.00	170.00		
Jan	170.00	168.00	170.00		
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7: sales Mon. 2,744.	Sep	AS03	AS03
Forest Mon. 11,715, off 33 from Fri.	Oct	8485	8495
	Dec	8508	8585

[illegible][illegible]

45.00	45.00	44.50	44.50	—	50
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45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00		JUN	6280	6280
-	-	-	48.00				
-	-	-	49.00				
-	-	-	50.00				

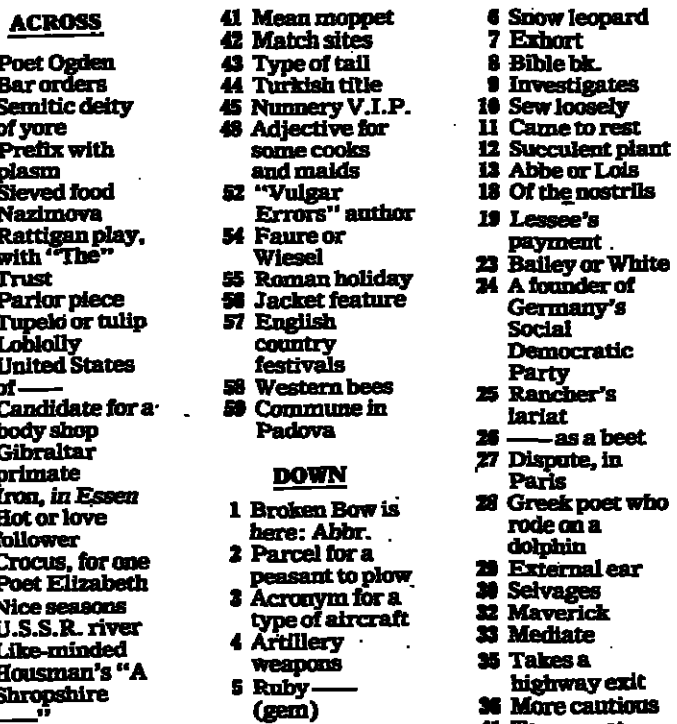
Est. sales 2,512; sales FrL 4,114

[illegible]

International Herald Tribune

We've got news for you.

By Eugene T. Maleska



C	I	T	E		B	O	O	S	T		M	I	L	K
O	D	A	S		A	L	D	E	R		U	T	A	H
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					E	G	O				E	L	L	A
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M	O	R			D	E	V	O	R		A	D	L	I
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S	W	A	P			T	W	E	R	E		S	P	E

C F			C F		
ALGARVE	17 63	Fair	MADRID	14 57	Fair
AMSTERDAM	5 44	Fair	MAH	25 77	Fair
ANKARA	18 64	Fair	MIAMI	14 57	Fair
ATHENS	28 68	Cloudy	MONTREAL	10 58	Fair
BEIRUT	21 70	Fair	MOSCOW	17 63	Cloudy
BELGRADE	7 48	Overcast	MURCICH	5 41	Shaw
BERLIN	14 60	Showers	NEW YORK	14 61	Fair
BRUSSELS	8 46	Overcast	NICE	15 59	Fair
BUCHAREST	10 58	Rain	OSLO	12 54	Fair
BUDAPEST	5 41	Showers	PARIS	10 58	Showers
CASABLANCA	18 64	Cloudy	ROME	4 43	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	42 46	Fair	ROME	11 53	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	18 64	Overcast	SOFIA	14 67	Cloudy
DUBLIN	13 65	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	18 68	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	11 52	Overcast	TORONTO	18 68	Cloudy
FLORENCE	18 59	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	22 72	Fair
FRANKFURT	4 39	Showers	TOKYO	15 59	Foggy
GENEVA	6 43	Showers	TUNIS	14 61	Stormy
HILSIRKI	8 44	Fair	VIENNA	2 36	Shaw
HOUSTON	11 51	Cloudy	WASHLAN	2 61	Fair
ISTANBUL	28 68	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	28 68	Fair
LAS PALMAS	20 66	Overcast	ZURICH	5 41	Overcast
LONDON	19 64	Fair			
LONDON	18 60	In 20			
LOS ANGELES	17 63	Cloudy			

(Weather's routines U.S. and Canada of 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles of 2000 GMT; all other cities of 1900 GMT.)

Weather Map

Thunderstorm
Rain
Snow
Front Movement

TS
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X
→

Warm Front
Cold Front
Occluded Front
Quasi-Stationary Front

☁☁☁☁☁
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"Here, the police said I was out of luck," he lamented.

DONESBURY



Yesterday's Jumbles: NAIVE WELSH- KETTLE BECKON
Answer: Where many a schoolboy used to have a dip—IN THE INKWELL

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

WALTER LAQUEUR'S absorbing first novel, "The Missing Years," is the memoir of a Jew who remained in Germany throughout World War II, right up to 1946. Does this mean that in the wake of William Styron's pyrotechnical "Sophie's Choice" we must be buffeted once more by a drama beyond the means of drama? No, it does not, for Professor Laqueur's story is of the low-key and relatively gentle experience of a man who would be called average but for the fact that he is among the handful of those who survived the Nazis. Indeed, the novel's predominant mood is one of quiet melancholy. Yet it captures perfectly the tone of voice of its protagonist, a cultured old intellectual named Richard Lessner, as he looks back on his traumatic but ultimately triumphant experience. The novel is a study in style and integrity, the changes of mood, place that came over Germany as it descended into the maelstrom.

In fact, the scene I enjoyed most is one of utter old-fashioned charm, set in a grand hotel in Switzerland in 1925, where the narrator meets and falls in love with his wife-to-be while the two of them are employed as escorts to a pair of distinguished old parties. The stately, elegant note on which this chapter ends ("Great

turned to fiction is that it seemed to him the best possible way of capturing intimately the life of the era.

This is the one persistent theme of "The Missing Years," and again we ask ourselves why that particular scene or observation was included just as often as we ask, so tells us that historical accuracy is the answer. But those little recognitions, could hardly be more convincing. If it is historical accuracy to include a scene in which the animals from Berlin's zoo escape after an air raid, it also contributes to the sense of chaos that is descending on the Lessons. Or if one notes the historical interest in the view that the bombing of Berlin served to erode rather than to strengthen the morale of the Germans, one also shares mounting indifference to it from the air.

In short, fact and fiction are most seamlessly interwoven. "The Missing Years" is a book that is more than a novel; it is a document that has the authority that only a quality historical writing achieves.

THE NEW YORK TIMES		THE NEW YORK TIMES	
THE	THE	THE	THE
THE	THE	THE	THE
1	THE BOURNE IDENTITY, by Robert Ludlum.	1	THE BOURNE IDENTITY, by Robert Ludlum.
2	PRINCESS DAVEY, by Judith Kerr.	2	PRINCESS DAVEY, by Judith Kerr.
3	THE DEVIL'S ALTERNATIVE, by Frederick Forsyth.	3	THE DEVIL'S ALTERNATIVE, by Frederick Forsyth.
4	SHELLEY'S PEOPLE, by John Galsworthy.	4	SHELLEY'S PEOPLE, by John Galsworthy.
5	PORTRAITS, by Cynthia Kuhn.	5	PORTRAITS, by Cynthia Kuhn.
6	WHO'S ON FIRST, by William Somerset Maugham.	6	WHO'S ON FIRST, by William Somerset Maugham.
7	THE BLEEDING HEART, by Maclean French.	7	THE BLEEDING HEART, by Maclean French.
8	HUNGRY AS THE SEA, by John Galsworthy.	8	HUNGRY AS THE SEA, by John Galsworthy.
9	TRIPLE, by Ken Follet.	9	TRIPLE, by Ken Follet.
10	SOMEONE'S CHOICE, by William Somerset Maugham.	10	SOMEONE'S CHOICE, by William Somerset Maugham.
11	THE KISS OF MARY'S BLOOD, by William Somerset Maugham.	11	THE KISS OF MARY'S BLOOD, by William Somerset Maugham.
12	MEMORIES OF ANOTHER DAY, by Harold Robbins.	12	MEMORIES OF ANOTHER DAY, by Harold Robbins.
13	KANE & ABEL, by Jeffrey Archer.	13	KANE & ABEL, by Jeffrey Archer.
14	THE ESTABLISHMENT, by Harold Robbins.	14	THE ESTABLISHMENT, by Harold Robbins.
15	JAILBRED, by Kurt Vonnegut.	15	JAILBRED, by Kurt Vonnegut.
NON-FICTION			
1	FREE TO CHOOSE, by Milton and Mavis Friedman.	1	FREE TO CHOOSE, by Milton and Mavis Friedman.
2	DONQUATE, by Paul Goodman.	2	DONQUATE, by Paul Goodman.
3	ALL YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT THE IRS, by Paul Strauss with Robert Wood.	3	ALL YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT THE IRS, by Paul Strauss with Robert Wood.
4	THE BREEDERS, by Bob Woodward and Scott Armstrong.	4	THE BREEDERS, by Bob Woodward and Scott Armstrong.
5	THE THIRD WAVE, by Anna Tetter.	5	THE THIRD WAVE, by Anna Tetter.
6	ANATOMY OF AN ILLNESS, by Norman Cousins.	6	ANATOMY OF AN ILLNESS, by Norman Cousins.
7	THE BOOK OF LISTS #2, by Irving Wallace, David Wallace, Emily Wallace and Sylvia Wallace.	7	THE BOOK OF LISTS #2, by Irving Wallace, David Wallace, Emily Wallace and Sylvia Wallace.
8	AUNT ERMA'S CODE BOOK, by Erma Bombeck.	8	AUNT ERMA'S CODE BOOK, by Erma Bombeck.
9	HOW MANY CAN BECOME FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT BY INVESTING IN REAL ESTATE, by Albert J. Isaacs.	9	HOW MANY CAN BECOME FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT BY INVESTING IN REAL ESTATE, by Albert J. Isaacs.
10	THE PRUTHEN PROGRAM, by Nathan Perlmutter, with F. R. McCarty.	10	THE PRUTHEN PROGRAM, by Nathan Perlmutter, with F. R. McCarty.
11	ORANGE, by Frank Loomis and John McCarty.	11	ORANGE, by Frank Loomis and John McCarty.
12	THEY CALL ME ASSASSIN, by Jack Hamm with Bill Karp.	12	THEY CALL ME ASSASSIN, by Jack Hamm with Bill Karp.
13	JAMES HENRIKOT'S YORKSHIRE, by James Henrick.	13	JAMES HENRIKOT'S YORKSHIRE, by James Henrick.
14	THE MANY YEARS, by Arthur Rubinstein.	14	THE MANY YEARS, by Arthur Rubinstein.
15	ON A CLEAR DAY YOU CAN SEE GENERAL MONTGOMERY, by General Montgomery.	15	ON A CLEAR DAY YOU CAN SEE GENERAL MONTGOMERY, by General Montgomery.

By Alan Turing

TEXTBOOKS sometimes give the appropriate percentages justifying a game, and bid A. is a borderline if it depends on a finesse — a 50-50 chance. A grand slam needs rather better prospects, but a game, especially a vulnerable one, can be attempted facing worse odds.

In real life, it is hard to reduce such matters to mathematics. If South could see his partner's hand on the table, he would bid a contract of six hearts.

The slam will be fairly easy if the trumps are divided evenly, but the chance of that, normally 40 percent, is reduced by the bidding, in which West has shown great length in spades. If the trumps are 3-1, normally a 50 percent chance, South's prospects will depend considerably on the opening lead. The reader

And as it happened, East was played and forced to lead, or else to pass.

A reasonable, alternative South would be to play a diamond the second trick, aiming at two in the suit. This would save against an ever-diamond break, could fail unobtrusively if West gain with a doubleton diamond.

A fiddle analysis will demonstrate that the odds are in South's favor, but lead of his singleton club to the slam by removing a wild card to the dummy. If he leads a second the same and play can be developed. And while a trump will stop the ruff in the dummy, it will not beat the contract. So he will take two trump tricks in the club ace and ruff out the king. He then gives up a trump and claims the balance.

may care to assess the likely result, after different openings from West.

After his one-heart opening, the auction proceeded more rapidly than South expected. He had to make a guess at the five-level when West bid four spades and North tried five diamonds. He ventured six hearts, a reasonable risk, and everything hinged on the opening lead.

West made a normal lead of the spade king; and South found a neat way to bring home 12 tricks. He took the spade ace, ruffed a spade, cashed the diamond ace and ruffed a diamond. He then played his top hearts and when they failed to break he played a third round. It was clear from the bidding that East held no more spades, so there

North and South were confident. The bidding:

West	East
1♠	1♥
2♠	2♥
3♠	3♥
4♠	4♦
5♦	6♥

"ARRGH!"

مکتبہ اسلامیہ لاہور

